The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1873. NUMBER 365.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

REWARD.

THEODORE STENGE,

Or STANG, was killed in the late collision on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. No information can be obtained as to his friends. A liberal reward will be paid by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company to any person who will give information of the residence of his relatives or friends.

JACOB CUMDET

Was killed in the late collision on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. No information can be obtained as to his friends. A liberal reward will be paid by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company to any person who will give information of the residence of his relatives or friends.

One Thousand Dollars REWARD!

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid for the apprehension of EDWARD BEAN, Conductor of the Coal Train, No. 23, which collided with the Passenger Train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad on the night of the 16th inst., and a liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give information which shall lead to his arrest.

Said Bean is a man about 5 feet eight inches high; weighs about 150 pounds; of rather full face, of medium complexion, though rather inclined to be dark; black, curly hair and moustache, and rather heavy eyebrows; sometimes colors his moustache quite dark; in walking inclines to a stoop in the shoulders; is rather reticent in conversation.

J. C. McMULLIN,
Gen'l Sup't Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies..2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

BADGER STATE, Capt. Clark, will leave Western Transportation Company's dock, foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, Aug. 21, at 7 p. m.

Anchor Line Steamer CHINA, Capt. Dickson, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, Aug. 22, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, August 23, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

D. W. IRWIN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

BARLEY,

Bought and shipped or carried on margins in Chicago Market.

No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FOR SCHOOL SITES.

Proposals will be received at the Board of Education, Room 24, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., till Monday, Sept. 1, at 12 m., for a school site not less than 150 feet front, near the corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts., and also a school site of the same size near the corner of Milwaukee and Waubansia-avs.

S. JOHNSTON,
Clerk Board of Education.

WEED SEWING MACHINE.

The Weed Again Victorious.

Cable Dispatches received at Hartford, Conn., at 3:40 p. m., the 18th inst., say: The Weed Sewing Machine, and Geo. A. Fairfield, as co-operator, heads the awards for Sewing Machines given at the Vienna Exposition.

Northwestern Office, 152 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

COAL.

Coal. Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

1 West Randolph-st.

Lump Lehigh	$11.50
Lackawanna	9.50
Cannel	10.00
Blossburgh	9.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
Hocking Valley	8.00
Minonk	8.00
Masten's Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by the Car Load.

COAL! COAL!

F. H. SHEPHERD,

108 & 110 Dearborn-st.,

DEALER IN

HARD AND SOFT COAL,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL

MINED BY THE

Central Block Coal Co., of Brazil, Ind.

This Company have never shipped any Coal to Chicago, till this fall; and their Coal being free from Slate, Rust, and Clay, and making no clinkers, insures its being the best Indiana Block Coal in the market.

Retail Price, $7.50 per ton delivered.

Liberal reductions made on Car Load Lots, and for steam.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square & Upright

PIANOS.

FIRST of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The most perfectly arranged and the Largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

One Piano Every Working Hour, Ten Pianos Every Day.

AN UNLIMITED GUARANTY FURNISHED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.

Other good Pianos, both new and second-hand, constantly on hand.

SMITH & NIXON,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,

162 AND 164 STATE-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

WILMETTE.

We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. A new Union Church and a number of fine dwellings are in course of erection upon this tract, which, at PRESENT LOW PRICES, affords, both for investment and homes, an excellent opportunity for persons wishing to purchase outside property. We have also two medium-sized, nicely-finished houses, with large lots, well, cistern, fence, sidewalk to station, etc., for sale on easy terms. Our property lies convenient to station, and there is ample railway accommodation.

C. D. PAUL & CO.,

No. 68 Washington-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

House and Lot (25x110), 653 South Dearborn-st., very cheap; one-third (1/3) cash, balance monthly payments. Call upon or address C. WARREN, 126 Twenty-second-st.

Given Away!

160 LOTS, 25x125 feet, in a beautiful suburban village. Commutation fare, 13 1/2c. We charge only for Deeds Abstracts and improvement of streets. Tickets furnished to view this property. C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE.

Quills, Quill Toothpicks

AND QUILL PENS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

DESKS,

TABLES, and CHAIRS, at BOSTWICK'S, 112 Fifth-av.

CLOSING OUT!

TURPIN, COTTRELL & CO., 52 State-st., are closing out their entire stock of Builders' Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, at 10 per cent below cost.

STOLEN.

STOLEN,

At 9 1/2 a.m. yesterday, from corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., a tall bay mare and top buggy. Mare about 10 years old, and badly cut in left hind foot by interfering; hind legs slender and unusually long. Phaeton well worn; left side of leather-top torn; one new white, unpainted spoke. Will reward any one who will return them to 57 State-st., and on conviction of the villain who stole them, will pay the finder $100.

JOHN COVERT.
Chicago, Aug. 21, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

We collect claims against parties throughout the United States and Canadas. If they wont pay we publish the fact for the benefit of our patrons. Report now in press, and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

There will be a regular convocation of Union Park Chapter, No. 126, R. A. Masons, this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock sharp, for special business and work, at their hall, corner of Madison and Robey-sts. By order of the M. E. High Priest.

Masonic.

Lumberman's Lodge, U. D., A., F. & A. M., will be opened for the first time this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Westphall's Hall, on Halsted-st., near Eighteenth. S. S. BUFFUM, W. M.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the F. C. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The members of Union Park Lodge are hereby NOTIFIED to attend the Saturday evening communication of this week, as business of the utmost importance is to come before the Lodge. G. P. RANDALL, W. M.

SPORTING GOODS.

SHOOTING SEASON!

Prairie Chickens more abundant this year than ever. W. H. HOLABIRD & CO., No. 9 West Madison-st., make Water-Proof Outfits at very low prices.

THE LATE COLLISION.

Wind Up of the Investigation by the Coroner.

Important Testimony Elicited from Railroad Employes.

The Engineer's Watch Story Partially Corroborated.

Verdict of Jury: Beane and Puffenberger Criminally Careless.

Fruitless Efforts of the Detectives to Capture the Conductor.

Drunkenness and Insanity Alleged as the Cause of His Conduct Saturday Night.

The "Accident" as Commented Upon by the Press.

There are thirteen wounded persons from the late railroad disaster still at the County Hospital. No additional deaths have occurred since our last issue, and hopes are entertained that all now at the hospital may recover. The three men that were reported as likely to die have greatly improved. Their names are A. C. Hickman, of this city; Alexander Hackett, Dix Island, Me.; William Mitchell, Dix Island, Me.

The dead body which was lying at the Morgue, for identification, has been discovered to be Thomas Polley, cattle-dealer, from St. Louis. His friends are in the city to take his body home for interment.

It turns out that there is no such man as A. Berden, who has been reported missing from the late railroad accident. Mr. Alexander Hackett, one of the severely wounded, is from Aberdeen, Scotland, and so the operator made "A. Berden" out of "Aberdeen."

The Coroner's Jury resumed its labors yesterday morning, at the Criminal Court-room.

ORVILLE VAUGHN.

The first witness called was Orville Vaughn, Assistant Superintendent and Train-Master at Bloomington, who said:

Last Saturday night there were no telegraph communications with reference to these two trains—Nos. 23 and 4—as against each other; they were running on schedule time. The coal train, according to the record in my office, sent by telegraph, left Lemont at 10:05, the passenger train then being due there. The passenger train left Willow Springs fifteen minutes late, at 10:05, the same time the other left Lemont, and they collided two and a half miles north of Lemont. The coal train should have stopped at Lemont for No. 4. Instead of that the men in charge proceeded against the instructions on the time-card, and caused the accident. The responsibility of it lies with the conductor and engineer of the coal train. I was not at my office that evening, but I have given the record as I find it in my office. I find no telegrams from the station-agent at Lemont, for they, being mere conversation, might not have been put down. There was, I understood, some conversation about stopping the coal train after the express left Willow Springs, but it was too late. This telegraph conversation was between Huston and my train dispatcher. I have been on the road ten or twelve years, and know Beane for two years. His standing for efficiency is good, and he never was discharged off the road. A man by the name of Beam was discharged, who had been acting as conductor and engineer. His first name I do not recollect. He was shipped about two years ago on account of some difficulty he had in the station-house,—some complaint about ill-treating passengers at Mason City. Our time-standard is at Bloomington, but all employes can get time at any telegraph station by asking for it. It is a daily practice to give them time. My record shows that No. 23 left Joliet at 7:30 p. m., an hour and a half behind time. With ordinary luck, they could have reached Lemont in an hour, but they were detained by meeting southward-bound freight trains at Lockport and Lemont. At Lemont the coal-train was on the main track for the southern freight, the latter passing on the side track. Which got there first I do not know. No. 23 got to Lockport about 8 o'clock. Most of the delay was at Lockport. The record of all these trains is in my office at Bloomington. It is my duty to stop a freight train when running on another train's time, if it can be done. It was not my duty to telegraph Lemont to stop this coal train, since the rules themselves forbade that train proceeding. The coal train left Lockport at 9:20. It took so long for it to get away, since it was a fourth-class train, and had to wait indefinitely for all third-class, or other trains, bound south. Lockport was as far as it could get before these trains got by. The distance from Joliet to Lockport is five miles and a fifth. They made the regular running time between the two places probably, it being thirty-five minutes, and then laid over. The delay at Lockport must have been an hour and fifteen minutes. The running time from Lockport to Lemont is forty minutes. They were delayed at Lemont only a very few minutes, if they ran on schedule time, but they must have been there from ten to twenty minutes, since they had to take off cars, &c. I cannot explain how an engineer's watch would be right at Joliet at 4:45, and yet be an hour behind at Lemont. The business of the conductor was to wait at Lemont for that passenger train, even if it were ten years, and until the wheels rotted off. At 9 o'clock the coal train must have been at Lockport. The conductor of No. 23 would not have expected any special orders under any circumstances. He has been under my direct charge, and I never had any reason to distrust him. No. 23 had plenty of time up to Lemont, and was all right to there. The conductor of that train had no orders as against No. 4, though he might as against some other train. A new time-table was issued on the 17th of August. The coal train ran on the old time card. The old and the new differ as to some of the trains. The new one did not go into operation till Sunday morning, and was not in the hands of the men who ran No. 23. There has been no material change in the rules for five or six years.

MALCOLM SMITH.

Malcolm Smith, Assistant Train-Master on the Northern Division of the Alton Road, said:

I am stationed at Joliet, but my business is on the road. I know only what has been stated by Mr. Vaughn. I have known Beane over two years. His record has been good. He was considered a No. 1 man. Puffenberger I do not know. I have seen him only half-a-dozen times. I was at Joliet Saturday night, but I was not at the depot when the coal-train left. I did not see engineer or conductor before the collision. I never saw the conductor drunk, or heard any one say so. Sunday morning I saw Beane, and asked him what he meant in regard to pulling out against No. 4. He said that he forgot all about the train. I was pretty busy, and that was all I said to him. I did not say anything myself, but I heard Mr. Jackman talk to him. The engineer claimed that his watch was fifty minutes too slow, that he was at Lemont at 9 o'clock, and had 50 minutes to make the Express at Willow Springs. A conductor running a fourth-class train has to keep out of the way of everything, keep all his flags out, be on the side track five minutes before any other train is due, etc. A conductor of a fourth class train ought to be as good as that of a passenger train, for the latter does not have to be as careful, paying attention only to trains of his own class. Beane never had any accidents, but he ditched a train last winter in the snow, a thing which would happen to anybody. It would take a pretty sharp man to run the coal train until he had learned the road. A man must learn the track and get the hang of the rules and regulations before he can be trusted. Most engineers would naturally look to a conductor, but might consult their own judgments, as, between a new engineer and conductor, the former would probably learn the road first if he ran over it in the daytime. At night he would not learn it as quickly. A conductor must know the grades, etc., between stations, as well as the time-card, and the knowledge of both is essential.

PAY OF CONDUCTORS.

The question was then asked him in regard to the difference in the pay of conductors on freight and passenger trains, but since Mr. McMullen was present, it was considered advisable to question him upon that particular point. He stated that there was a distinction in pay between freight and passenger conductors. The road paid salaries averaging higher than on any road in the State, both to conductors and engineers. The reason for the distinction in wages between conductors was on account of the extremely long runs passenger conductors have, their runs being sometimes 280 miles, while no freight run was greater than 130. In the particular case, the run was a round trip one of 37 1/2 miles each way, or 75 miles in all. Another reason was that the Company found that by promotion they could secure better men in the freight service, and so gave greater pay that the freight men might have some incentive to look forward to to make better men of them. In placing men in charge of passenger trains they invariably promoted those who were in the freight service. Passenger conductors get $100 to $105 a month, according to the length of the run, and freight conductors $80. They could not afford cheap men. Freight trains met as many trains as passenger ones, but the runs were not as long. The coal train's run was eight hours, and of passenger trains, twelve or thirteen. There is no distinction between engineers, all being paid alike; but depending on the length of the run, they sometimes getting $180 a month—never less than $100.

JAMES KEIGHER.

Mr. Keigher, living in Chicago, and in the omnibus business here, said:

Saturday evening I was on the platform of the station at Lemont at 10 o'clock and before. While I was there, train No. 14, an extra freight train going south, was there. No. 23 was there about six minutes, and left at 10:03 by my watch. I knew the conductor of that train, but I did not see him then. I talked to none of the employes on the train, but I saw a man on the engine who handed me four slips, or way bills, for cars to be left at that station. I also saw a man in the caboose car, whom I suppose was a brakeman. Mr. Huston asked him whether they had time on No. 4. At this time the train was moving on, and the caboose passing the station. The reply was he did not know. I said nothing to the man who handed me the way-bills, for the train was moving then. I have been conductor and brakeman on the road, and knew what the slips were for. I knew Conductor Beane, and perhaps he was the one who handed me these way-bills. Whoever it was, was standing on the tender, near the engineer. I saw no one at the rear giving a signal to the engineer to move on. If one had been given it could not have been seen on my side the platform. These way-bills are sometimes handed by the conductor to a brakeman to leave them at the station. I knew Beane, but not very well, for three or four years, meeting him on the road three or four times a week. I cannot positively swear that it was Beane who handed me the slips, but judged it was from the fact he said to the engineer, "I wonder if the station agent will get those slips if that man will give them to him." I was on the Alton road sixteen years, and was "suspended." The reason was that I made a mistake on the road. There was no accident, no collision. I simply ran on the time of another train. It was the first time I ever did anything of the kind, and I got suspended for it. I believe no signal was given from the rear to start the train, and I do not think the conductor had time to get back there. I got the bills when the train came in, and did not see anyone on the engine when the train pulled out. The conversation with the brakeman was when the train did start. If I had had to cut off four cars there, I should have run in at the south end of the switch and waited for No 4 before switching those cars. If the side track were clear, I should pull through and leave the cars in place on the other side-track. If not, I should have to back. If I were going right on to Chicago, I should have done about what Beane did. If I had had fifteen or twenty minutes ahead of No. 4, I would not have switched before side-tracking, and should have thought I had a right to the main track till five minutes before the other train was due.

The jurymen were asked whether they would like to have the Master-Mechanic and other witnesses called, to show what tests were used in engaging an engineer, in order that they might see how Puffenberger got in, and they decided they did not need him, believing the Company took every precaution to get a good man.

The jury got through with their intolerable and senseless questions, and took a brief recess.

J. S. HAMILTON.

The next witness was J. S. Hamilton, jeweler and a watchmaker, who said:

I have known of watches stopping from being wound up too tight, and from a dozen other causes. A sudden jar, like jumping off a train, would be likely to start it. Such a one as the collision might. A watch might stop an hour, and then go on again. An American watch is not so very liable to stop, but there is a liability with any watch. The hands of a watch might slip back half an hour, one being a little loose.

A juror submitted a watch which he had had running for twenty years, and had had it cleaned but once. To show its excellence he let it drop, but declined to let the witness do it.

Mr. Hamilton resumed:

The hands might catch and hold for five minutes, and then spring loose. If caught longer they would stop the watch. A bit of dirt may drop in a watch, stop it, and then drop out again.

The jurymen compared watches and then discussed their good points.

F. M. SALLADAY.

Mr. Salladay, night telegraph operator at Lemont, said:

I was at the office Saturday night. I talked with the operator at Bloomington, who called Willow Springs for No. 4, the Lemont agent having reported that No. 23 was off, after asking if there were any orders for it against No. 4. He reported it off at 10:06. When No. 23 left, Mr. Huston telegraphed it was off. After it left, Bloomington called Willow Springs, which reported No. 4 off at 10:05. I did not see Beane come to the office for any orders. Mr. Keigher brought in the way-bills. It is not customary for conductors to call for orders, unless there is a signal out, which was not the case Saturday. I did not know No. 23 was about to start, but supposed she would lay there for the passenger-train then due. When Bloomington telegraphed there were no orders for No. 23, the agent went out on the platform to see about it, but the train was then passing.

W. A. GARDNER.

W. A. Gardner, aged 14, stated that he knew the nature of an oath, but could not explain it, except that it was something not to be broken. He said:

I am assistant agent and operator at Lemont, and was there Saturday night. I know no more than the last witness, except I told Mr. Spear to get his engine and go up to the wreck. I heard the collision when he returned to the office. Beane came in about 10:35 or 10:45. He said he had ran all the way from the wreck. I asked how bad it was, and he said he was not at the head of it, but had ran back for help. I asked how it came. He said to me he just forgot all about No. 4 till about one minute before they struck, and then he set the caboose-brake and went out, where, he did not say. I do not think Beane went back, for the next morning I heard him tell the engineer he did not. I saw him in Lemont Sunday morning, about 6, but had no conversation with him.

C. R. SPEARS.

Mr. Spears, a freight conductor on the Alton Road, living at Bloomington, said:

Saturday evening I was at Lemont with a train. I got there at 9:05, and stayed till 2. I was going south, and was delayed by the wreck. While there I met No. 23. I had orders to wait for it. It got there about 10. I did not speak to a man on No. 23, or see one of them while at Lemont. They were there about seven minutes. My train was half a mile south of the station when No. 23 went by. When they pulled out, I went up to the telegraph office to get orders, for I knew they must have orders against No. 4 for them to leave, and I supposed there must be some for me. Going up I met an operator at the south end of the platform, who said, "Hurry up," and said No. 23 had left Lemont without orders as against No. 4, and No. 4 had left Willow Springs. He wanted me to hurry and get my engine out and stop No. 23. I said to wait a minute, as I was trying by the sound to see how far No. 23 had got. I calculated they were half way to Sag Bridge then. I said it was no use. Before I could go half a mile back to my engine they would strike, as it was dreadful foggy. While we were talking on the platform we heard the distant report of the collision. I told him then to get what doctors he could handily, and I would go down and get my engine, take the caboose-car opposite the depot, and go right to the wreck. At the time I got back with the engine the men were ready. We backed up to the wreck at a moderate rate, it being dark and foggy, and not exactly knowing the place. I met Mr. Russell, conductor of No. 4, before we got there. He stopped us, and said he wanted to be taken to Lemont at once. I said we had a couple of doctors on the train, and had better go right to the wreck; and then I would send the engine back with him. The next man I met when I found the coal train was Puffenberger, engineer of No. 23. I said, "How did this occur?" This was the first I had seen of them. He took his watch out and said, "What time have you got?" I told him it was 10:30. He looked and said he was twenty minutes to 10, and he was running by that time, and that was what brought him where he was. I looked at his watch, and it marked what he said. I am sure of it, if I looked at the watch right. I cannot say whether it was running. He said his watch had been stopped. I am inclined to think from the glance I got at the watch that it was 15 or 20 minutes to 10. I had a lamp in my hand. I then passed on. He was terribly excited, and had just got up. He looked as if he had been knocked senseless. He said he jumped out of the locomotive, and I judge he must have done so. I helped to take the fireman off. The conductor I did not see. He passed us. My train was No. 14. I know Mr. Beane, and seems, as far as I know, to have been a competent man. I never had any reason to think otherwise. He seemed quiet, careful, and did not drink.

J. P. DEVANNA.

James P. Devanna, freight conductor on the Alton Road, said:

Saturday night I was at Lemont, south of the station. I saw the employes of No. 23 on the train, but did not speak to them. I went to the wreck twice, and the second time met the engineer and asked him what he was thinking of, and he said his watch was wrong. I did not then see his watch, but I did afterwards when taking him to Lemont. I think it was fifty-three minutes slow, but could not say positively, as a doctor called me aside as I was looking. I saw Beane at Lemont about 11, and asked him what he was thinking of to go out of Lemont as he did, and he said he forgot all about No. 4 till two minutes before they struck. That was all he said.

E. M. WELLS.

Mr. Wells, of Lockport, agent for the Alton Road, said:

I saw the coal train No. 23 at Lockport, where it laid an hour. The engineer and conductor were there, and I had some talk and business with them. I had orders for them to run to Willow Springs to meet No. 14 and extra, and to Summit to meet No. 8 and extra. He signed the receipt for the orders, picked up what he supposed were his orders, carried them to the engine, and brought them back, saying they were not his orders. I gave him the proper ones then. I told him he had better hand them to his engineer, as perhaps he could not read. We were joking there. The engineer had come down to the office, and was standing outside at the window. The next I saw he came in and stood at my back, and I am under the impression he took out his watch from under his overshirt and looked up at the clock over my desk, and then put the watch back again. I did not see him wind his watch. I am pretty positive he glanced up at the clock, for he was talking of getting more time ahead of No. 1. Beane was doing work, and asked for more time on No. 1, and the train-master refused, saying they had wasted too much already. Then they got a car off the track; said they could not go any further, and then Bloomington changed his previous orders, and made a definite meeting-point for Nos. 23 and 14 and extra at Lemont, but said nothing of No. 8 and extra. He remarked, "That is good enough, and does not hurt us for the Summit yet." Both Beane and the engineer were standing together. I said, "No, that does not interfere with your Summit order." They then went off up town, and were gone fifteen or twenty minutes. They came back, and when No. 1 arrived they backed out of the siding and followed them up to the north end of the switch. They stopped there, and set out one car, and that was the last I saw of them. I have known Beane seven or eight months,—ever since I have been at the station. The engineer I had seen only twice before. The conductor was as good and careful a one as there was on the road. No. 4 was not mentioned by us. I reported No. 23 off probably five minutes before they left.

MR. M'MULLEN

was recalled, and said his road had about thirty-five miles of double track between here and Bloomington. There was none anywhere else. As far as he knew, every road had a general system of running trains, both by rule and telegraph, substantially like theirs. Their rules were considered good, and they were always ready to adopt any improvements. A more general use of the telegraph would not make it safer. They never considered themselves as safe as when running by the time-card, and resorted to the telegraph only in extreme cases. The road had always notified other corporations when it had discharged employes for incompetency. They were in the habit of posting men discharged for cause. A double track would be a protection against head collisions, but increase tail collisions, owing to the confidence in the safeguard. Still a double track was a good thing, and he wished he had more of it.

THE VERDICT.

This closed the evidence, the brakeman who was in the caboose of the coal train not having yet turned up. The Coroner requested the jury to retire and deliberate upon their verdict. After a session of several hours, they returned the following:

That the said Roger J. Brass, George Reuter, Thomas Morton, Conrad Webber, Theodore Steng, George Trentle, Hon. J. R. Fleury, Capt. J. W. Smith, W. Davis, John Metzler, Jacob Glauser, Capt. W. Lettle, Peter Deinlein, Noah Divelbiss, James O'Neil, Jacob Cundiet, James B. Meechie, Thomas Polly, and Frank Bridges came to their deaths from extensive scalds and inhaling of steam, received on the night of Aug. 16, 1873, caused by a collision which occurred between an engine attached to coal train No. 23 and an engine attached to passenger train No. 4, belonging to and on the track of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, about two and one-half miles north of the town of Lemont, in the said County of Cook, State of Illinois; and we the jury find from the evidence that said collision was caused by the criminal carelessness of Edward Beane, conductor, and Joshua Puffenberger, engineer, of said coal train No. 23, in violation of the rules and regulations of said railroad company governing the movement of trains on said railroad.

REWARD FOR BEANE'S APPREHENSION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A reward of $1,000 will be paid for the apprehension of Edward Beane, conductor of the coal train No. 23 which collided with the passenger train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad on the night of the 16th inst., and a liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give information which shall lead to his arrest. Said Beane is a man about 5 feet 8 inches high; weight about 150 pounds; of rather full face; of medium complexion, though rather inclined to be dark; black curly hair and moustache, and rather heavy eyebrows; sometimes colors his moustache quite dark. In walking inclines to a stoop in the shoulders. Rather reticent in conversation.

J. C. McMULLEN,
General Supt. Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.

THE PURSUIT OF BEANE—RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE, ETC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Aug. 20.—Conductor Beane was seen at Monee, in the eastern part of this county, on Monday last. On Tuesday the officers were on his track, visiting Peotone, Monee, and other towns. On Monday, Beane's father was seen in consultation with Messrs. Fellows & Leonard, lawyers of this city, and from what has since transpired it is believed that he was seeking legal advice in reference to his son. The old gentleman was considerably excited on the street during the afternoon, and, from an assertion he made to the effect that if his son could be guaranteed protection from mob-violence he would deliver himself up, the idea has gained prominence that he is in communication with his son, and is aiding him in evading arrest. A rumor pervaded the city late this afternoon that Beane would be arrested and held as an accessory, but I have not been able to trace it to any responsible source. It is understood that Mr. Beane's counsel has advised him to surrender his son, on the condition that the officers throw the proper protection around him, and it is more than likely that the surrender will take place in a few days or hours.

Since the accident several theories have gained prominence in the community as to the probable cause of Beane's conduct in attempting to reach Willow Springs. In conversation with a gentleman from Lockport this morning, he said that Conductor Beane run his train on a side track at that place Saturday evening, and while there went into a near saloon and imbibed freely. Our informant says that when Beane went to his train he was staggering drunk, and had to be helped on the train. From the well-known temperate character of Beane, this version is hardly correct. Another theory advanced is that Beane is given to occasional fits of insanity, and upon the occasion of the accident he was only partially recovered from one of these fits. There are some facts that would seem to make this theory a little plausible. In conversation with a brakeman on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., to-day, who, up to a month ago, was braking on Beane's train, he said that he saw Beane at the depot here on the evening of the accident, and that he was acting curious; that he had often seen him in a half-crazed condition when he was working with him, and that he quit his train because he felt the danger of being employed under such a man. He further stated that he had never seen Beane drink anything but a glass of beer, and only once. Several other parties intimately acquainted with Beane, say that his mind never was entirely sound. Insanity is too old a dodge, however, for consideration in the present excited condition of the public mind.

The officers in search of Beane in the eastern part of this county, yesterday, were the Chicago detectives who followed Ziegenmeyer to Germany and captured him, and Marshal Scheidt, of this city. During their search they found a relative of Beane, who had harbored him the previous night. Through this relative they were in communication with Beane during the day. The relative promised to produce Beane if he would consent, and the officers were waiting his delivery all night. The fact that he was not delivered is understood to be a determination on the part of Beane not to voluntarily surrender. The detectives returned to Chicago this evening to await the allay of excitement, and to perfect plans for the ultimate capture. On Monday Beane was at work in a hay-field not far from Pretone.

Beane could have been arrested on Sunday at any time, but our police authorities are not noted for doing their duty. It is hoped here that Beane may be arrested speedily and brought to justice. He has no excusers outside of his immediate family.

The remains of O'Neill, the merchant of this city, who died from injuries received in the accident, arrived from Chicago by the noon train on the Rock Island Road to-day, accompanied by a large delegation of Chicago friends.

At a meeting of the employes of the Illinois State Penitentiary, held in the Commissioner's office, Aug. 19, Deputy Warden James P. Hall presiding, the following resolutions of respect were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A distressing and fatal accident on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, on Saturday night, Aug. 16, has removed from our midst, and from their sphere of usefulness, the Hon. J. W. Smith, Warden; J. R. Fleury, Steward, and Noah Divelbiss, late Janitor, all officers of this Institution; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Smith, during his short connection with the prison, has proved himself to be a faithful, conscientious, and efficient officer, and has endeared himself to us by his uniform courtesy and many acts of kindness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, by the death of Warden Smith, the Institution has lost the services of a valuable officer, and its employes have been deprived of a personal friend.

Resolved, That our sincerest tribute is paid to the memory of J. R. Fleury and Noah Divelbiss.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the officers of the law to thoroughly investigate the recent accident on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, whereby many valuable lives were lost, and bring the parties responsible for the same to speedy punishment.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted families of Warden Smith, J. R. Fleury, and Noah Divelbiss in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Joliet *Republican*, *Sun*, and *Signal*, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and copies of them presented to the families of the deceased.

PRESS COMMENTS.

From our exchanges we select the following comments on the recent terrible disaster near Sag bridge:

From the St. Louis Republican.

The accounts thus far seem to agree that the terrible calamity on the Chicago & Alton Railway was the result of the deliberate carelessness of one man—the conductor of the freight train. He was told by the Station-Agent at Lemont that he was running on the southward-bound passenger train's time, and should go on the switch and wait for it. Instead of so doing he pushed forward headlong, and the inevitable collision ensued with all its horrible consequences. To call such an occurrence as this an "accident," is worse than mockery. It is a great crime, and the responsibility of the wholesale slaughter belongs as clearly to the man who violated the well-understood rules and regulations of the road, as if he had pulled an obstruction on the track and stood by to see the murderous work accomplished. A rigid investigation will of course be had, and if the evidence shall confirm the story now told in regard to the freight conductor, we trust he will receive the punishment he so richly merits. He deserves at least a life term in the Penitentiary, and when we have a few examples of that sort, reckless officials may be taught a lesson which will render traveling by land and water somewhat safer than it now is. Meanwhile, as it is said the guilty party has disappeared, we hope the Company will search for and find him if he is above ground. Should he escape altogether, public sentiment will be likely to lay the blame which belongs to him on the shoulders of his employers.

From the New York Times.

A story which is painfully familiar to the public is repeated this morning in the details of the disaster on the Chicago & Alton Railroad on Saturday night. Eleven persons killed and thirty-five wounded must be added to the long list of victims of the criminal recklessness with which great lines of railroad are managed. In the present case it is admitted there is no excuse for the disaster, and it is charged to the carelessness of the conductor and engineer of the freight-train, with which the express came in collision. From the facts as stated, there seems to be no doubt upon this point, and an opportunity is now presented to inflict such punishment for reckless running of trains as will make the crime of less frequent occurrence. It must be remembered that we have as yet only the version of the catastrophe furnished by the officers of the road, but if this fairly states all the circumstances, we can see no reason why the conductor of the freight train, who was on the main track when he should have been on the siding at Lemont, should not be made to suffer for his crime. Something must be done to insure the safety of the traveling public, and nothing can be done so effective as to hold the persons in charge to strict accountability when disasters occur, as seems to have been the case in this instance, from their recklessness. The companies, also, must be held responsible for the safe condition of their tracks and rolling stock, and the selection of competent employes. In some way, and at any cost, a stop must be put to this needless sacrifice of human life upon our railways.

From the New York Mail.

We have no heart to comment on the last railway slaughter, whose melancholy details will be found elsewhere. Of all of the crimes of the sort perpetrated since the year came in, this seems most horrible and heinous. Of course the main culprit is the reckless conductor of the freight train, who ought to have kept it out of the way. But a railway company has no business to employ reckless conductors. Good men are to be had at fair wages—men known to be steady, careful, intelligent, and experienced. When a company employs conductors and engineers that are not qualified for their positions and *sure* to do their duty, it deliberately sacrifices human life to save a small extra pittance of pay, and ought to be summarily and severely punished. We again, for the fiftieth time, recur to the plan we have urged for four or five years to prevent these slaughters. Let the States pass laws inflicting a fine of $25,000 for the killing of any passenger on a railway car, and $10,000 for each case of injury. This fine to be without reference to the actual blame of the company for the "accident." The Sheriff in the county where the "accident" occurs to be directed to seize the rolling stock of the road on which life is lost or passengers are injured, unless the company pays into his hands, in trust, the amount of the fine or fines, within forty-eight hours. With such a law, rigidly enforced, "accidents" would soon be as rare as a corporation with a soul.

From the New York Evening Post.

Another dreadful railroad disaster is reported this morning. A passenger and a coal train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad came in collision about 20 miles from Chicago on Saturday night, killing five persons instantly, injuring six others so that they died in a few hours, and wounding many others so severely that they will either die or be disabled for life. This terrible disaster was not an accident, and it seems pretty easy, according to accounts thus far at hand, to fix the responsibility. The passenger train was on time, and the coal train should have waited for it at the station. For some reason unknown the conductor of the coal train ordered it to proceed. After the confusion was over, the conductor was nowhere to be found, and as he was not among the killed or wounded, it was inferred that he had fled, knowing his guilt. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has but a single track, although its local business is very large—much larger even than some roads that maintain two tracks. With two tracks disasters of this nature are impossible, and the officers of the road, who have a high reputation as managers, will now probably consider the subject worthy of attention. The shortcomings of conductors and engineers cannot always be foreseen and provided against, but the lack of facilities for moving trains independently of each other is inexcusable in a rich corporation.

From the New York Tribune.

By a disaster on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, eleven people have been killed and thirty-five wounded. Of this latter number, it is thought that several will not long survive their injuries. The report which we have received puts the entire responsibility for this "accident" on the conductor of a freight train who disobeyed orders, went on when he should have waited, and so ran into a passenger train coming down the road. Of course, this man is the guilty party, if the report be true; but he is said to have escaped; therefore there can be no reparation for this shocking loss of life and cruel maiming. There will be heavy bills of damages brought against the managers of the line, undoubtedly; and the fugitive conductor may be caught; but, after all, the total loss of human life is one which we must contemplate, it would seem, without any prospect of attempt at compensation.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Chicago & Alton Company seems to be in no way blameworthy as to the cause of the accident on Saturday night, but had, as it appears, adopted valuable precautions against disaster in the Westinghouse steam brake and improved platform, which doubtless saved the lives of many passengers. The conductor, whose disobedience of orders is the cause of the catastrophe, is said to have been on the road for years, and to have borne a good reputation. There ought, however, to be much more prompt assistance given whenever an accident occurs, and the cost of having always in readiness an engine, hands, and needed implements and supplies, to be sent to the scene of an accident, would be more than made up to a company in the more speedy removal of obstructions to the regular business of the road.

From the New York Herald.

Another terrible railroad accident is reported, by which eleven persons lost their lives, with a large number of others so badly wounded that many more must die. The accident happened near the Station of Lemont, about 20 miles from Chicago, a coal train running into a passenger train, completely demolishing one of the carriages. The passenger train had the right of way, and the criminal recklessness of the conductor of the coal train seems established; but the station-master at Lemont was equally guilty in allowing the train to proceed. These are crimes which must be punished if we would make railroad travel secure.

From the New York Express.

The latest railroad "accident" (this time on the Chicago & Alton) is narrated elsewhere, and was not an accident in the strict sense of the term, but the product of the grossest criminal carelessness on the part of the conductor of a coal train, which was on the track at a time when it ought to have been somewhere else. This miserable creature has disappeard, it seems; but if there is any way of bringing him to punishment, so as to be an example and a warning to others of his class, for all time to come, it is to be hoped it will be done.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Eleven people killed and thirty-five injured, so that some of them must die,—this is the ghastly record of our latest railroad accident. For once, it seems possible to fix the blame where it belongs,—on the conductor of the freight train, who recklessly dashed on, knowing that nothing but good luck could prevent such a disaster as actually occurred. We shall watch with interest to see whether this murderer gets off with a mere censure.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Lemont disaster suggests the following idea: Admitting the wisdom and necessity, as regards the *prime* causes of preventing such accidents by double tracks, use of telegraph, careful employes, proper rules, and good watches, I desire to allude to a *secondary* cause, the adoption of which, as multiplying the means of prevention, in spite of negligence and blunders, might save us similar horrors in the future. This collision is said to have occurred on a curve and in a fog or some foggy atmosphere. The parabolic reflectors or head-lights of locomotives cast their beam of light in one direction, and hence could not be seen on the curve. Now, premising that curves or cuts are the exception in this Western country, if above the ordinary head-light a second lantern-light was placed, throwing its rays in all directions, either of white or red light, then an approaching train would be visible in all directions for a long distance. The light should be as intense as possible, as its penetrative power, in misty weather, depends on this quality. I hope the day is not far distant when every locomotive, on single track roads at least, will be provided with the electric light, which surpasses all others in intensity. I have observed on the Lebanon Valley branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad towers erected, where curves prevent the view of approaching trains, where watchmen are constantly stationed to notify by certain signals the condition of the track.

J. A. W.

SUPERINTENDENT M'MULLEN—A DEFENSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—The following card from a gentleman of great respectability in this place will appear in the *State Journal* to-morrow morning. The signature is withheld for good reasons:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.

To the Editor of the State Journal:

DEAR SIR: A desire to do justice to the wounded feelings of the most sensitive nature impels me, while yet we are all in the midst of deep sorrow, to make the following explanation, which I do with the utmost confidence. Upon Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, being in Chicago, I heard of the accident, the details of which are so fresh in our minds. I hastened to the office of Mr. McMullen, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and remained in close communication with him from that hour till 9 p. m. on Monday, when I left with the special car for this place, and, while I do not wish to say anything concerning the cause or responsibility of the accident, I say without hesitation and from personal knowledge that every man in the employ of the Railroad Company at Chicago, that could be used, exerted the utmost endeavors for the safety and comfort of all persons however interested in the sad accident, and that Mr. McMullen, whether on Saturday night, weeping and working at the wreck, or laboring on Sunday and Sunday night, and Monday and Monday night, without rest, being a man of quick and generous impulses, did all that was possible for any one to do as a General Superintendent. I wish to say in particular that the reports of refusals to give information are directly contrary to the facts, as I knew them in Chicago, and as Mr. Leland and many others will bear witness concerning Mr. Lindell's office here; and further, that every request, however extravagant, made by those interested in the injured or killed, was complied with to the fullest extent by Mr. McMullen.

Other Railroad Casualties.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 20.—The eastward-bound freight train on the Rock Island Road was wrecked yesterday afternoon by the breaking of an axle, about 12 miles from the city. Eight cars, loaded with wheat and flour, were torn to splinters and their contents scattered over the ground. No person was hurt. The wreck was promptly removed and the track opened, only delaying the night passenger trains a few hours.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20.—The jury in the case of Emma King, who was killed yesterday in the Twenty-fifth Ward by a passing locomotive, found that she came to her death from the criminal negligence of the engineer.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 20.—A brakeman named Frank Smith, said to be from Urbana, Ill., was instantly killed at the depot of the Indianapolis Road in this city, at noon to-day, by falling between the cars.

SIMONTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Eastern bound express train ran off the track ten miles east of Truckee to-day. No one hurt. The locomotive, express, mail, baggage, and one sleeping-car was thrown from the track. The train did not proceed before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

CANADA.

Indignation Meetings to Be Held Relative to the Pacific Railroad Scandal—Speech by the Duke of Manchester on Colonial Representation in the English Parliament—The Toronto Globe on the Royal Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 20.—The Royal Commission met to-day in the Parliament Building, and made preliminary arrangements for an investigation. Sir John A. Macdonald boasts that he will triumph. A Government organ here now admits the failure of Allan and his Pacific Railroad, and advises the Government to build the road.

The Adjutant-General of Militia's term of office has expired, and he returns shortly to England.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—Several indignation meetings are announced, to give expression to public opinion on the question of the proroguing of Parliament. The Duke of Manchester, before Canadian societies at Hamilton, yesterday, made an excellent speech, in the course of which he said he believed that it would be for the benefit of all concerned that England's colonies should have a voice in all questions concerning the policy of the English Empire. He thought that no questions of general policy, the effects of which were not confined to the mother country, should be passed by the Home Government without the power of veto being placed in the hands of the colonies affected by the policy proposed. He hoped the time would come, and that not far distant, when representatives from Canada, as well as other colonies, would sit in London, as the most central position, and have a voice in the broad questions of policy affecting all portions of the Empire. He did not think a declaration of war ought to be made or a treaty of peace be concluded without the colonies being consulted. Some treaties of peace have been concluded—he would not refer particularly—which, he could safely say, gave neither satisfaction at home nor to that colony, whose interests were affected by its provisions. He thought Canada ought not to wait till a proposal to grant colonial representatives came from the English Parliament, but the people of this country ought boldly to knock at the doors of the Imperial Chambers, and demand the right of having a voice in the affairs of the Empire.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 20.—The following, taken from the *Globe* of this morning, may be accepted as an indication of a sign of times: "Pains and penalties are threatened all who do not bow down before the Government dragon. We suppose they think our opposition will be appalled by the terrible picture of Day, Gowan, and Pollette, clothed with the thunders of the Executive, disposing at will of the liberty and property of those who have ventured to charge the Government with selling the railway charter. Neither Judge Gowan nor Judge Pollette will venture to imprison men who may be able to impeach them within the ensuing six weeks for a grave offense against the majesty of Parliament, and, as for Judge Day, he will probably be afraid to lose the monopoly of Canada brandy-making, which it is said he now enjoys by favor of the Government."

SPRINGFIELD.

Maj. Wham Appointed to the Vacant Wardenship of the Penitentiary—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners—Licenses Granted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—The Commissioners of the Illinois Penitentiary met to-day at the prison. The Wardenship being too good a thing to let out of the family, they appointed one of their number, Maj. J. W. Wham, to that position. They immediately notified the Governor of their action, and the Governor, to cut off importunities for individuals and save the expense of delegates from all parts of the State who might come up to select the successor of Maj. Wham, at once appointed the Hon. John M. Southworth, of McHenry County, to the vacant Commissionership. This act of the Governor will greatly disappoint the Hon. Walter Mayo, of Edwards County, who supposed he had a sure thing in case of a vacancy. Also Capt. Wasson, of Gallatin, who was sure he had it; and so on ad infinitum with the faithful. This rearrangement of the Penitentiary management is a political power run for Beveridge. It leaves Cullom out, except as represented by Bane.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to-day made the last figures in their schedules of tariffs. They will be occupied several days with a revision, and, while it is probable that some changes may be made yet, they are confident that they will not be radical.

License was issued to-day to the Chamber of Commerce Mining Company, of Chicago and Utah, capital $12,000; and the Swedland Town Company, of Chicago, capital $5,000.

Army of the Cumberland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—The Army of the Cumberland has finished all its arrangements for its reunion on the 17th of next month. It promises to be an interesting affair. Gen. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, and other leading officers have promised to be present.

Carriage Accident.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 20.—General Burnside and Governor Howard, of this State, were severely bruised at Marthe's Vineyard last evening by being thrown from a carriage.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The Attempt of Great Aggregations of Capital to Control the Government in Their Own Interest.

The Forms of the Republic to Be Retained, but Its Spirit Destroyed.

Aims of the Railroad Magnates---Magnificence of the Prize at Stake.

"The Choice of the American People Is Between Reform Now and Revolution Hereafter."

Speech of Gov. Booth, of California, at San Francisco, Aug. 13, 1873.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The issues involved in the political canvass of this year are peculiar, and the conditions under which they are to be decided anomalous in American history. We shall err, however, if we suppose these issues and conditions are confined to California; they are common to the people of the United States. Everywhere there is a deep pervading feeling that old things are passing away; that the nation confronts new questions and difficulties—that again the Sphinx's riddle is propounded to us, which we must read or be destroyed. And yet when we come to consider these questions closely we find them new indeed in our history and new in form, but in substance and universal history they are as old as history itself; it is a new phase of the old, old contest between prerogative and personal freedom—between the power of the strong to take and the right of each man to his own. [Applause.]

PARTY TIES RELAXED.

In the presence of new dangers party ties are relaxed. Where they bind together it is rather from social affiliation than the power of political allegiance. From force of habit and personal association, we look to our old political leaders and comrades for guidance and counsel; but pass along the street, take the men as you meet them, listen to their frank avowals, and you will find that the old party discipline, which was wont to marshal its hosts like contending armies, is destroyed. Gather together a representative, intelligent assemblage like this, composed of Republicans and Democrats, poll it, and you will find that on the living questions of the hour, where there are differences of opinion, men no longer differ as Democrats and Republicans, but as men of independent convictions; and those who prefer to remain with old organizations simply feel that for the present there is nowhere else to go, and hope to accomplish new purposes with old forms. This is not a local, but a general truth, and there is a general feeling that a warfare should cease whose motive and meaning have gone.

REASONS FOR DISINTEGRATION.

It is natural under circumstances like these that men who believe that political parties are simply incorporations for the purpose of paying salaries to directors and dividing offices among stockholders, should begin to inquire, "What man hath done this?" and to look about for some victim for their impotent wrath. Sir, no man hath done it! They might as well seek for the hunter who built his camp-fire on the upper Mississippi, to account for the ice-gorge that comes crashing and grinding down in a spring flood after an April thaw. There are moral forces in society which can no more be controlled by conventions and resolutions than the tempest can be stayed by a proclamation of peace. While parties sincerely represent differences of opinion upon great and living political questions; while they continue the outward embodiments of principles, the representatives of ideas; while they are forces moving openly to the accomplishment of a given result—they never err, may be wrong, but they will live. No desertion of leaders, no betrayal of principles can destroy them or perceptibly abate their strength. When they cease to be these things, and become "a pipe for Fortune's finger to sound what stop she please" on, no man, though he combined in one the leadership of Clay, the eloquence of Webster, the iron will of Jackson, the philosophical prescience of Jefferson, and the moral weight of Washington, can hold them together. An agreement of purpose—genuine—sincere—is as necessary to their cohesion as is the law of gravitation to hold the world in shape, or the hidden force of life to keep corruption from the corporal frame. [Applause.]

PARTIES NOT MANUFACTURED.

Nor can political parties be manufactured to order by joining and dovetailing materials upon a given plan. If they have any value at all, they are living growths, not mechanical forms. In political as in ecclesiastical affairs, the preaching of doctrine precedes organization, and with the acceptance of doctrine the organization arises, we can scarcely see how or when. Yesterday it was not, to-day it is. Yesterday it was a spirit diffusive as the air and as impalpable; to-day it is strength incarnate—embodied power. You need have no fear, my friends, if your convictions are deep, sincere, and truthful, that they will not find form, expression, and triumph. Where two or three are gathered together for a good cause, the all-compelling spirit that organizes, directs, and conquers is also in their midst.

INEQUALITIES THAT RESULT FROM WAR.

There is no lesson enforced by history with more emphasis than that one of the effects of a great war, and especially a civil war, upon a Republican government, is to create a strong tendency to a centralization of power, to raise up a ruling class or governing man. There are many philosophical reasons for this. One is, that success in war depends largely upon secrecy in council and unity in action; and the thoughts of the people become habituated to these conditions, until that is tolerated as custom which was at first accepted as a necessary sacrifice. Another, that great wars generally bring to the surface great leaders. Another, and in our days a still more potent reason, is that war creates great social inequalities, by affording opportunities for the accumulation of gigantic and overshadowing fortunes; and in our days money is power. I do not refer now to the fortunes that are made immediately out of the operations of war, and the vast disbursements of armies; these, indeed, are great, but they are only feeders to the riches realized by money-kings out of the general disturbance of financial laws and accepted values. When gold, as measured by a standard fixed by the Government, for five years fluctuates between par and 280, and all commercial prices are afloat, unsettled, so that no day, no hour, is a criterion for another, the men of money sense and instinct, the men of coolness, boldness, sagacity, and training, find golden opportunities, and they who are eminent in these qualities make for themselves thrones of gold. We sometimes see in show windows cartoons of "Before and After War." If we could see correctly represented the social conditions of the whole country "before and after the war," we should realize what a vast increase there has been in the inequalities of fortune, to which custom deadens our sense. What was a handsome independence is now scarcely a ticket into the upper gallery, the third tier, of social life. Private fortunes mount up into millions—in two cases approximate a hundred millions—and corporations control revenues which, a few years ago, would have sufficed for a first-class kingdom. This of itself would present a great but insidious danger to the Republic, for every student of history knows that government is but the outward form of what society is the inward spirit. To preserve a republic, there must be a general sense of manly independence, of equality of right, and freedom of personal thought and action. Great accumulations of riches tend to destroy this by creating upon the one hand the feeling of dominance, the arrogance of power, and upon the other a sense of dependence—the [illegible] of want; and there is still another class,—would it were smaller!—hybrids in human nature, who are sycophants from the choice of their own slavish and subservient souls. [Immense applause.]

THE OPEN DANGER.

To this insidious disease, which time might develop or cure, there is added an open danger, the bold attempt, stripped now of all disguise, of great aggregations of capital to control the Government in their own interest for purposes that are selfish and corrupt. The forms of the Republic are to be retained, but its spirit destroyed. Like Augustus Cæsar, they prefer the power to the title of King, and are willing we should toy with the semblance while the substance is theirs. This is the danger foreseen with prophetic power by Jackson. What was then a possibility, is now a fact; what was then a pigmy, is now a giant.

EXPERIENCE OF HISTORY.

If there were no a priori reasons to teach that the tendency to concentrate power was a natural outgrowth of the war, the experience of history would demonstrate the fact. In the times and countries where military power is the highest controlling force, the gravitation is toward successful leaders and chieftains, and the military class; where money is the most active principle it is toward aggregated capital—or, rather, to speak with exactness, toward those men who from disposition and opportunity desire and are able to make the operations of Government tributary to them, so that they shall have the control of all property, whether they claim the right of ownership or not.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED BY RAILROADS.

The management of the railroad system of the United States the great method of intercommunication affecting all property and every value, affords an opportunity for this of which history furnishes no parallel.

Do not understand me to say now that the owners or managers of railroads are different from other men, or that they have met together in a conspiracy to do a particular thing, and are methodically proceeding upon a fixed plan. Great social or political changes are seldom or never wrought in that way. Forewarned is forearmed. Even the great Napoleon confessed that his life was not governed by a fixed idea, but that occasion furnished opportunity until he believed that his steps were controlled by fate, and that his footprints marked the path of destiny. Wherever the opportunity of irresponsible power is presented, the man or men, or principle, will not be wanting. That is the one gap in human affairs which is filled as soon as opened. We may want heroes and poets, statesmen, orators and inventors, but in the race of self-seekers the strongest always survive.

CHANGES IN METHODS AND PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPORTATION CAUSED BY RAILROADS.

Before the introduction of railroads, all public highways by land and water were free to all upon the same conditions. The facilities for travel and transportation were insufficient, the methods often crude and imperfect, but the means were free. Exchanges were difficult, but they were not controlled. With the introduction of railroads all this has been changed. The facilities and methods have been improved—exchanges have been made easy, but the freedom is gone. The means are in the hands of a power, and that claims to be, and seems to be, independent of law and public opinion—a power which is often able to make law in defiance of public opinion. It is as easy as it is brutal to say, If you do not like "our" railroads, you can go back to ox-carts and pack-mules. The old order of things has been destroyed by the new. The railroad was built over our highways, through public domain, through private possessions, by right of the highest prerogative of Government—the right to take private property for public use; it was built for public use, for a just, equitable, and necessary public use; and, with a full consciousness that it was to destroy the old order of things, these grants and concessions were made to it, and it was armed with these prerogatives. It is as easy as it is insulting to say, If you do not like the management of "our" railroads, build others yourselves. The answer is: The men who use railroads are not able to build them; most of them are poor, and those who are not have their means in other pursuits; besides, the probabilities are, you did not build with your money the road you control—the road may have made you rich, your riches did not make the road. [Overwhelming applause.]

APPROVED PLAN OF BUILDING RAILROADS.

For many years it has not been the American fashion for the owners of railroads to put their own money into their construction. If it had been it would have insured a more conservative and businesslike use of that species of property. The favorite plan has been to get grants of land, and loans of credit from the General Government; guarantees of interest from the State Government; subscriptions and donations from counties, cities, and individuals; and upon the credit of this issue all the bonds that can be put upon the market; make a close estimate as to how much less the road can be built for than the sum of these assets; form a ring; call it—say the Credit Mobilier or Contract and Finance Company—for the purpose of constructing the road, dividing the bonds that are left; owning the lands, owning and operating the road until the first mortgage becomes due, and graciously allowing the Government to pay principal and interest upon the loan of her credit, while "every tie in the road is the grave of a small stockholder." Under this plan, the only men in the community who are absolutely certain not to contribute any money in the construction of the road are those who own and control it when it is finished. This method requires a certain kind of genius, political influence, and power of manipulation, and furnishes one clew to the reason why railroads "interfere in politics." The personal profit upon this enterprise is not a profit upon capital invested, but the result of brain-work,—administrative talent, they call it, —in a particular direction. When the road is built, capital will seek it; but until the whole principle of subsidies is abolished it will not seek to build it. It is easier, more delightful, and more profitable to build with other people's money than our own.

Again, I do not wish to say that railroad men are more selfish than other men, but that opportunities are offered—of which only the strong can avail themselves—that might make Cæsars of the best, and that no men are moderate enough to be trusted with arbitrary power. When Lord Clive was before a Committee of the House of Commons on a charge of having enriched himself by the plunder of India, according to Macaulay he justified his acts, "described in vivid language the situation in which his victory had placed him—a great Prince dependent on his pleasure; an opulent city afraid of being given up to plunder; wealthy bankers bidding against each other for his smiles; vaults piled with gold and jewels thrown open to him alone—and exclaimed, in conclusion, 'By——, Mr. Chairman, at this moment I stand astonished at my own moderation.'"

MAGNIFICENCE OF THE PRIZE.

To form some idea of the magnificence of the whole prize at stake, let us suppose that the whole railroad system of the United States is under the control of one company, nor is this a violent presumption. When we consider the colossal strides of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central towards this result—the latter now owning or operating more than four thousand miles, making thousand-year leases and guaranteeing dividends for thirty generations, and reflect that the owners of the trunk lines control their feeders as though they owned them, it will not seem improbable that the whole system may pass under one general management. Imagine this accomplished, and that the principle that the law cannot fix rates and compel uniformity is established,—one company would then have a monopoly of all inland transportation. A, B, C, and D own the coal-mines which supply the City of New York. The mines of A are most valuable and nearest to market. He finds to his astonishment that his rivals can undersell him, and the value of his property is destroyed. He learns upon inquiry that, while he pays freight according to the published tariff, B, C, and D have special rates. He complains, and is told that he can haul his coal on carts or pack it on mules. He remonstrates, and is informed that he can build his own railroad. Finally, as a choice between that and bankruptcy, he sells or gives a controlling interest in his mine to the Directors of the "Mammoth Railroad Company."

The same process goes on successively with B, C, and D, and reaches the same result. Then the great "Anthracite Company" is formed, composed of the Directors of the "Mammoth Railroad Company; a stock of coal is accumulated in the city; winter has come; the Director of the Mammoth looks in the mirror and says to the image he sees there: "Anthracite, we have got to advance your rates!" and the image reflects a smile and a bow; coal advances in the city, but there is no panic. Then some new regulation is established at the mine, which provokes a strike. The rumor goes abroad, "No more coal." Then there are panic and famine prices in the city—murder at the mine—and the poor shiver and freeze over the white ashes in their grates, that Anthracite may swell Mammoth's profits. Some one ventures to say this is wrong,—this is monopoly—and the whole brood of parasites that bask in the social sunshine of Mammoth's favor, and eat the crumbs that fall from his table, join in the cry, "He is a Communist! a demagogue! and don't believe in the rights of property! We are comfortable — Mammoth gives us gold for our flattery. 'After us the deluge!'" The sentiment has been heard before,—it was on the lips of the courtiers on the eve of the French Revolution,—and then a whisper brought down the avalanche. [Loud applause.]

The illustration I have instanced might be multiplied until every coal-field in the United States would be under the absolute control of transportation—and coal is the great source of manufacturing power, as it is also the comfort and life of almost every home. You can scarcely imagine a single industry that would not be affected, might not be controlled, by a monopoly of the transportation of coal.

Does the result I have sketched seem an exaggeration? It is neither impracticable nor unprecedented. Do you believe, if you owned a coal mine on the line of the Central Pacific, and the Railroad Company owned another, that you could compete with them on fair terms in this city? Under such circumstances, would not their arguments to you about election time have an eloquent persuasiveness of more than mortal utterance?

Then suppose the Mammoth turns its attention to wheat. It builds warehouses and elevators. The wheat passing through these can have "special rates," and get into cars with red stars or blue stars, while the refractory farmer finds his in a car without any star, and it never reaches the market in time. If there happen to be an election about that time, and a ticket comes around with a red star or a blue star on it, don't you think the "star-back" would commend itself to the farmer with a magnetism which would require manhood to resist? Then opposition warehouses and elevators become tenantless; other buyers find their "occupation gone," and every pound of wheat pays its toll before it gets to mill. This may seem an unnecessary addition of machinery, as the road could put the additional tariff on the wheat direct; and so it would be in California, where the Directors are the road. It becomes important, however, say in Illinois, when the Directors of the road own the warehouses and elevators, the blue stars and red stars, and a larger body of stockholders own the road, and is one of the ingenious appliances by which the "inside ring" gradually possess themselves of the whole stock. For it often happens that those who most loudly invoke the principle of the sancity of property act as though they believed that sanctity was a quality which belonged to their property, but not to that of other people—on the principle, I suppose, that to the saintly all things are sanctified, and that sinners who do not belong to the ring are altogether ungodly, whose inheritance should be taken away and given to the saints.

AN ILLUSTRATION THAT IS FICTITIOUS.

Then suppose an instance, which, of course, is purely fictitious. Suppose a salt plain should be discovered in Nevada, from which salt could be laid down at the Comstock Mills cheaper than from the coast. But salt is very cheap at the seaside; a "special rate" would place it in Virginia City at a price that would "defy competition." The owner of the salt-plain could be given his choice between "published rates" and pack-mules. Do you think after he had succumbed the price of salt would be any lower, because another "middle-man" had been squeezed out? What could be done with one salt manufactory or deposit could be done with others, and we have added salt to the coal and wheat which have passed under the control of a monopoly of transportation that is not amenable to law.

A man owns a mine near the road; if he can transport his ore or base metal to the smelting works at reasonable rates, his mine is valuable. He does not succeed in getting rates which he can afford to pay. He holds on with the sickness of deferred hope at his heart. His creditors become clamorous—perhaps his children are clamorous for bread. If at the next election the railroad has a ticket, do you think the owner of the mine could refuse to vote it? And, if he did, who would own the mine after the Sheriff's sale? Oh, but our railroads don't put up tickets, and don't want mines for themselves or their friends. Perhaps not. Their successors may. It is not mercy—it is justice we want.

But why multiply instances? Go through the whole catalogue of the necessaries, the luxuries, the superfluities of life, there is not an article which would be exempt from this power of control. The long list would include everything which is worth controlling. In one of the Parliaments of Elizabeth a member had finished reading a list of articles upon which monopolies had been granted, when another started up and asked, "Is not bread there?" In the new list to be prepared for us bread would be there—everything would be there necessary to the comfort or sustenance of life, except the air of Heaven.

But the magnitude of this result still suggests its impracticability. Why, four-fifths of the preparatory work has been silently done, apparently without design! Take the 70,000 in the United States—the great mass of this property is owned or controlled as absolutely as though it were owned by certainly less than ten companies, and the directory of these companies may not include a hundred men. If the present rate of absorption continues, how long before it will reach one head? It could be accomplished now in a day. Suppose the transportation companies—the white stars, red stars, and blue stars, who have contracts to run their cars over various roads—should conclude to combine, and, making their capital stock one or two or three thousand million dollars, determine to "place it where it would do the most good," and further determine that it could not possibly do so much good anywhere else as in the hands of the men who are railroad Directors. Then these men, as railroad Directors, lease to themselves, as transportation Directors, the various roads under their control, and the thing is done. But such a contract, you urge, would be bad in morals and void in law. I don't know wherein it differs in principle from a contract made by the Directors of a railroad company with themselves to construct a road. But, you suggest, the stockholders would not stand it. I do not know why they would not, if their dividends are secured by the leases. But the people, you say, would not stand it. There would be an uprising — a revolution! Now you are the Communist — the agitator. *We* do not propose to invoke the bloody power of revolution, but the majesty of a pronounced public opinion under the benignant forms of law. Grant that this danger of unification is, as many of you think it, the chimera of an overheated brain; that the tendency towards concentration has reached its limit. What, after all, is the practical difference? What Vanderbilt might do if sole owner is doing in various sections by various corporations, acting for a common purpose, with a common interest and common instinct. It is only the difference between the King and the satraps.

THE DANGER DEFINED.

Let me state again the danger as exactly as I can. There is a natural tendency in every civilized society towards the concentration of capital. That tendency has been greatly intensified in this country by the convulsions of our civil war. The property in the hands of the people, the men of moderate means, is still a hundred-fold greater than the great fortunes, but it is employed for ten thousand different purposes. Concentrated capital recognizes by the instinct of money-sense that the control of the railroads of the country will give it the control of all the property of the country; that to accomplish this, political power, political supremacy is necessary, and this it is enabled to seek with such an immense pressure upon the rights and material interests of every man and every community, that there is imminent danger that we will become enslaved in spirit, lose that sense of manly independence which is the essence of freedom, while we are enjoying the forms of liberty, and barter the bright hopes of the Republic for a factitious material growth. The power that threatens this danger has not yet reached unity, but the work is as certainly being done by different companies acting in the same interest as though it had; while the tendency toward concentration under one head to one iron hand is so manifest that not to see it is to be willfully blind.

That this statement is not exaggerated or emotional I appeal to the experience of every business man in this community who takes part or feels an interest in public affairs. Get together a committee for the purpose of considering a question of public importance, the moment it trenches upon railroad ground how many will feel that it is dangerous ground, full of pitfalls for their personal safety? Attempt an organization to resist a railroad demand, no matter how unscrupulous, how many will tell you, "I should like to join you, but it would injure me in my business: the railroad can take away special rates or give them to my neighbor; they can issue orders all along the line that none of their employes shall deal with me; they can ruin merchants who will not regard their orders. It may be a question of ruin, of bankruptcy, of bread to my family!" [A voice—"That's so!"] The struggle of his manhood is earnest and painful, but the yoke is upon his neck, the iron in his soul! Others will join you, act with you in all sincerity, perhaps. There comes a time when the tempting offer is held out, a new road or bridge is to be located where it will inure to a great public use and private advantage, improvements are to be made that will advance particular property; then there are vacant places on the committee, sudden conversions, and ingenious compromises where one party takes the oyster and the other the shell.

A ballot-box is stuffed or returns altered to carry one subsidy; another demand follows. Men will say: "I know it is wrong—it is an outrage; but my property is all in the city. They could not affect its ultimate value, but it is mortgaged; they can unsettle prices by their threats, and I should have the Sheriff at my door. I yield. I am not of the stuff of which martyrs are made. If a robber had his pistol at my head, I should give him my purse."

What interest is there here which cannot be made to feel this iron pressure? But, as if it were too tedious to capture these several interests in detail, they go to Congress and demand the possession of Goat Island. Reserved for military purposes, they scarcely intend to change its purpose; they only intend to bombard the city, instead of its enemies, when it refuses their demands! [Intense excitement and long-continued applause.]

God in heaven! You are two hundred thousand—they are three! Have they got a hook in the jaws of this leviathan, to draw it as they please?

I have known good men who gave up the fight, for resistance seemed hopeless. I have known others (often the hard-handed sons of toil, sometimes in the employment of the railroad), who, in a spirit of manly independence, preferred to eat black bread which was their own rather than pound-cake from another's table; and yet others who, from professional and clerical abilities of a high order, could have maintained a social position of their own, who, for the daily dole of a fixed salary, and for the gracious privilege of using the imperial "our" when they looked at a locomotive, were willing to run errands, repeat stale slanders, and mouth the hatreds of their employers, with a gratuitous, cringing, and obsequious meanness that must disgust the manhood of their masters, if they have any manhood left. [Applause.]

These influences, though more apparent in cities and commercial and manufacturing communities, are by no means confined to them. Even in the country farmers will tell you that their rates may be changed, their depots moved, their accommodations restricted, or that they owe upon railroad sections with unperfected titles; and they, too, are in the toils. To one community hopes are held out; threats are made to another. Go through the State. Upon every pulse of industry there is an iron finger counting its beats; upon every throat there is an iron hand that tightens or relaxes its grasp at the interest or caprice of an iron will.

MAKES COMMON CAUSE WITH OTHER SCHEMES.

Add to this direct power that which it naturally draws to it. It is a power in hand which can be used for any purpose. Is there a project to monopolize the waters of a great valley, so as to own the lands as effectually as by title, the railroad has a new aid and ally, with promise of reciprocal advantage. It "makes itself friends of the Mammon of Unrighteousness," and all schemes gather around it as a convenient centre. It will defeat them if they do not aid it, and the bargain is made. It has its own lobby and newspapers. It enjoys a veto power superior to that of the Executive, exercising its prerogative upon bills before they pass. Perhaps we ought to thank it for its moderation! Now we begin to understand not only the motives for seeking political power, but the means and appliances by which it is sought. Now we can comprehend how a central office in San Francisco, with wires laid to every county, sends its political rescripts to every convention of every party. We are to be allowed to vote, but not always to count the votes, if a superserviceable Board of Supervisors will appoint Election Boards to order. Sometimes we are allowed to vote for good men—men whom we could ourselves choose—but who will be, if elected, in a minority so hopeless and be so enmeshed in the web of circumstances that they cannot stir hand or foot. We are to be allowed to go through all the forms; the Declaration of Independence and Proclamation of Emancipation will still be read on the Fourth of July, and the "flag of the free heart's hope and home" be carried in procession; the eagle will "moult no feather" on the coin of the realm, and the "Battle-cry of Freedom" will be musical as ever.

> So fair, so calm, so softly sealed,
> The first, last look by death revealed!
> Such is the aspect of this shore;
> 'Tis Greece—but living Greece no more!

I have referred but incidentally to that twin birth of incestuous shame, the Credit Mobilier, and the Contract and Finance Company. I have said nothing of the 224,000,000 of acres of public lands—three times the area of Great Britain—given to railroad companies, and at the last session of Congress bills were introduced giving 189,000,000 more—nor to the millions—hundreds of millions—of which the Southern States have been robbed, and under the false pretense that the railroads were to be built by the paper companies. I have made no reference to the $30,000,000 this State and its counties have been asked for railroad companies through legislative action and popular votes, nor to the fact that while the General Government is paying $2,000,000 per annum on the bonds of the Central Pacific, and the State $105,000, the Company can successfully defy the State to collect its taxes, and with an effrontery that is sublime makes the gifts and largess it has received one of the grounds of its refusal to pay; nor the fact that to-day there is not a piece or species of public property, from China Basin and Goat Island to all the broad acres of our national domain, from the remotest spring in the mountains to the rolling waters of the rivers of the plains, upon which some incipient or full-grown monopoly has not fixed its covetous eye, and does not hope to obtain, through some kind of political corruption or bargain and sale.

And if I mention them now, it is to say that I regard them only as symptoms of a disease, the surface sores of a corruption that is inward, which threatens to destroy all freedom by destroying that manly independence which is its only sure foundation, and making dominant the principle that government is a thing for personal aggrandizement, to get rich out of, and not ordained to give equal protection to all. [Enthusiasm and cheers.]

For the expression upon other occasions of sentiments like these, I have been freely called an agitator, a demagogue, an alarmist, and a Communist. As communism seems to be the "raw head and bloody bones" of this generation, and is made the synonym of everything that is bad, I desire to say just how much of it I have.

I believe that the man who owns $1 holds it by a right as sacred as the man who holds $1,000,000; and that the man who does own $1,000,000 does not acquire by that ownership any greater right to take the dollar, than the owner of the dollar has to take the million. I do not subscribe to that doctrine of political ethics, "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not it shall be taken away even that which he hath." I do not concur in the new Scriptural reading, "Sell all that thou hast and give it to a railroad company." [Laughter and applause.] The man who has earned his dollar by the honest sweat of his brow, or his brain; the man who has received by inheritance, or who has accumulated by industry, energy, thrift, frugality, foresight, or good luck, I would protect in his fortune, small or great, by every sanction and muniment of law. Housed in his possessions—cabin or castle—he should be protected from the touch of the Government and the fury of the mob. But if he had despoiled the nation's inheritance, in his greed of gain and power; if he had bought legislators, Judges, and executives; if he had organized corruption into a system, made bribery a trade, until he had debauched the moral sense of the people by the grandeur of his robbery, and all titles became insecure in his grasping presence—I should say—I should say—I think I should say—that he had enough, and that the fact that he had taken so much did not give him in reason, and should not in law, a vested, absolute, and indefeasible right to take all there is left. And, whether it be a man or a corporation, or a system of corporations, bound together by the common hopes of public plunder, I do not think I should modify the sentiment. To this degree has my communism come; is your's a shade less or more?

IS CORRUPTION INDISPENSABLE?

There are those who believe that a certain amount of political corruption is necessary for the maintenance of any Government. I confess I respect those who avow the sentiment more than I do those who act upon it without avowing it. There are those who believe that the system now in vogue is the only one under which railroads can be built. I do not think so. I do not believe that 40,000,000 of American people, with $30,000,000,000 of property, must barter their birthright to secure transportation. I do not think railroads need be political machines any more than gristmills, tin-shops, and farms. In thirty years the population of the United States will approximate 100,000,000 souls; its property values, $100,000,000,000. Do you think the wheat is going to rot in the field, the fruit on the trees, the vessel at the dock, and that all commercial life is to stagnate, if the administration of the Government is not given up to railroad companies and their allies? I do not believe the future of California, with all its illimitable possibilities, should be mortgaged now to any set of persons with power to appoint guardians and receivers for all generations to come. To this complexion it will come, unless we burst the bands wherewith we are bound, before our locks are shorn. [Applause.]

FOR THE WHOLE QUESTION NO ADEQUATE SOLUTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

For the whole of this great question, no adequate solution has yet been proposed. The evil has struck its roots deeply, and their ramifications are wide; to eradicate it is a work of courage and wisdom, of patience and time. But the work must have a beginning; the time to begin is now.

SHALL THE GOVERNMENT TAKE THE ROADS?

One solution proposed is, that the Government take possession of all the roads. That this would involve a concentration of power in the General Government, and must be preceded by a civil-service reform of a nature of which as yet we have had no experience, none will deny. It has lately been urged in newspapers of wide circulation in this State that we must vote for legislative candidates who would go into caucus in order to get appropriations for our State. The logical conclusion of this argument—if we have any—is, that we must vote a particular ticket, designated in a particular way and to a well-known office, or our forts may be dismantled and our mails be stopped. Charles the First, in his boldest moments, would not have dared to use such words to the Commons of Great Britain, and if Louis XIV., when he said, "I am the State," had acted upon such a policy, he would have lost his head. I do not believe any Administration ever elected by the American people ever deserved such a reproach—if so, we are already slaves. But the very use of such an argument by an intelligent man, in a public newspaper, must "give us pause" upon the question of conferring additional power until we have additional guarantees. We have at least reached the point, however, where we can say:

WHEN THE GOVERNMENT DOES BUILD THE ROADS IT SHOULD OWN THEM AND OPERATE THEM FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD,

and where the Government has loaned its credit and given its lands to build a road and been defrauded of its securities, it has the right and should exercise the power to take possession of the road. [Earnest applause.]

If no man has yet been able to devise a solution for the whole question, every man knows the first step which must be taken before any solution can be reached. The political power and dictation of these corporations, whether they comprise three men or 3,000, must be broken. That tyranny which is so potent when exercised upon individuals and interests in detail must be destroyed by a general uprising of all individuals and interests, heralded by a new declaration of independence.

The American people are a just people, a law-abiding people, a debt-paying people; and it is not necessary for any corporation to own the Government in order to protect its rights—that only becomes necessary in order to perpetuate wrongs. The time has come when the people should assert their rights through forms of law to exercise that control over railroads which will secure uniformity, fairness, and accountability. The issue is fairly made up between the people on the one side, and railroads and allied corporations on the other. Which shall govern?

I have done. Standing in this presence—loving order as I love life, sworn to maintain it and ready to redeem the oath with my life—conscious of my responsibilities, and weighing my words—looking the future earnestly in the face, I solemnly believe that the choice of the American people is between reform now and revolution hereafter!

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ALEXIAN BROTHERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The undersigned, a missionary of the Holy Scripture, has had, in his travels over the world, manifold occasions to visit houses of benevolence and charity; and often he has had to pay for admittance, as a weary and tired sufferer, in such institutions. But wherever, in the Old or New World, the profess-houses and hospitals of the Alexian Brothers may be found, there are the true Christian love of the faithful Samaritan, soothing care, the best of medical attendance, and self-sacrificing attention, to be found. So are the profess-house and hospital of the Order of the Alexian Brothers in this city a refuge for the unfortunate sufferer, where he not only will find open arms to receive him but where he will be couched comfortably, and where everything will be done for his aid and help; and all of this is done to everybody, without distinction of religion or nationality; and, for all this aid, for all this charity, the Brotherhood do not receive any compensation, neither does any Brother receive any salary. Their noble aim is self-sacrifice, Samaritan love, devotion to the healing of the sufferer, and to the glory of God.

Before the fire, the Brothers Alexian, under the able superintendence of Brother Paulus, had just finished their hospital on the same site (North Franklin street) where the noble structure at present stands, when the fire-fiend robbed the brave Brothers of their house of refuge. Brother Paulus, being absent on business from home, was summoned by telegraph to appear and witness the total destruction; and, on arrival, he spoke: "God, Thou, Almighty, hadst given it; God, Thou, Almighty, has taken it! Let us praise God now to eternity! Amen!"

All who witnessed the great trial of God, the Chicago fire, had occasion to witness, also, the perplexities of people, the haste of everybody to save himself, his dearest, and his property. Conveyances were rarely to be had; and, when they were at hand, such extravagant prices were asked that only the rich were enabled to pay them. The poor Brothers Alexian first loaded themselves with the helpless patients then in their care, carrying them on their shoulders and backs from place to place where temporary safety was predicted,—loading them three and four times on their shoulders, to save the lives of the helpless, who would, in other case, been given up by the anxious and frightened populace of the city, and who would have suffered the terrible death of suffocation and roasting. Those patients who were able to walk were led out of the burning ruins, and conducted to secure quarters; and, not until all their sick and helpless ones were sheltered, did the Brothers look for their own interests. Nothing but a pile of ashes remained to look on.

But in the name of God and their beloved patron and founder, the Brothers went to work and removed the cinders of one end of the ruins; and, by the glowing of the cinders near by, and under the smoke of the ruins, the brave men built up a temporary house of shelter,—a substitute for the noble structure which they have since constructed.

Brother Paulus, untired, and full of the noble energies and benevolence and charity, and aided by the Brothers of the profession, soon had planned and prepared for a new hospital. That noble institution, the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, helped them with a conditional gift of $18,000, which the Brothers thankfully received under the bonded condition to furnish for every thousand dollars one bed, bedding, and equipments, on which they would couch, nurse, and heal, irrespective of nationality or creed, one sick, helpless, and wounded or injured male patient,—in all, eighteen,—free of charge to the sufferer and to the donor (the Aid and Relief Society of Chicago).

The building contains basement and three stories, and is adapted for the comfort of 150 patients. But, since the funds are exhausted, and the Brothers are not able to yield to the pressing applications of new-comers, who prefer this institution before some others, and since the finished two stories are occupied to their usual capacity, the Brothers have to call on the public benevolence for further aid, to be enabled to finish and furnish the entire house for the reception and medical care of 150 patients more. The undersigned would most pressingly appeal to the Samaritan citizens of Chicago to convince themselves of the good work done in this hospital by the Alexian Brothers. Twelve thousand dollars is necessary to finish the remaining two stories.

There are other similar institutions in this city, which did not suffer any from the great fire, but still they received larger sums of aid from the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. The Brothers are confident that they will be able to return the sum in reasonable time, and that they can follow their noble course of charity in accordance with the full word and sense of the Holy Scripture, and with the laws of their patron and founder. The institution would be an ornament to the charitable City of Chicago, as well as the building itself, which is ornamental in its exterior, and adaptable in its arrangement.

Your humble servant, who has devoted his life to the service of the great Divine Providence, and to the good aim of missionary-work, would be obliged to a great extent if you, Mr. Editor, would take this matter in your hands and bring it before the public.

The Good Samaritan of the Holy Scripture is represented by the Brother Alexian; do not drive him from your door. The undersigned's humble opinion is this: That the Chicago Aid and Relief Society could not apply the surplus of its funds to a better and more blessed cause than to the care of the sick and unfortunate. The undersigned would further state that the maintenance of the hospital requires at least $8,000 per annum; and, unless the Brothers can find aid, it will be very hard for them to sustain the enormous expense, and, besides, acquire the necessary capital for the completion of their building. But, when the latter is accomplished, and the house filled to its capacity, the noble work of the Alexian Brothers will soon be able to bear all the necessary expense of maintenance. Respectfully yours,

CHICAGO, Aug. 19, 1873. P. L. R.

P. S.—The heating apparatus, placed in the hospital by Messrs. Crane Bros., alone requires about $1,000 per annum, independent of the $8,000 mentioned above.

—The Mound City (Ill.) *Journal* adopts a radical change in regard to exchanges. The *Journal* has been discontinued as an exchange to all papers issuing "patent insides" or "outsides."

NORTH SIDE ROLLING-MILLS.

History of the Strike at That Establishment.

Statement in Behalf of the Heaters.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I find in many of the daily papers statements in regard to the difficulty now existing at the North Side Rolling-Mills, professing to give a true history of the affair; but which statements are, in reality, but one-sided reports.

If you will permit me to occupy a small space in your columns, I will give you and your readers a true statement of the *facts* in the case, and then leave a discriminating public to decide who is acting right.

Previous to June 19, we had conjointly established, and were working on,

A GRADUATED SCALE OF PRICES,

viz.: If iron sold at $85 to $88 per ton, we received for heating the same 85 cents per ton. If it exceeded $88 per ton, we were to be paid 90 cents for the same. It was also agreed that the price of iron at the Company's mill should be the standard we were to be governed by; and it was further agreed that, if the price of iron was lowered, the price of heating was also to be reduced to 80 cents per ton. These conditions were fully understood and accepted both by employers and employes; and, with this understanding, we cheerfully signed, and faithfully fulfilled, our monthly contracts. It was distinctly understood that neither party could change the nature of the agreement without giving thirty days' notice of the same to the other party.

Under these articles, we worked amicably until last June, when the Company accepted a contract at $82 per ton, in consequence of which the price of heating was reduced 5 cents, or was brought down to 80 cents per ton,—our lowest price according to agreement. To this the men did not demur, but kept faith with their articles of agreement.

On the 19th of June, however, the heaters received a notification that, after thirty days, the agreement upon which they had been working

WOULD CEASE TO EXIST;

and they were given to understand that their wages would be further reduced 5 cents; that is to say, they would only receive 75 cents per ton, —a reduction of 10 cents per ton on their former rates, and amounting to $1 per day, or $6 per week.

In lieu of the *scale* which had been adopted by the employers and the employes, it was proposed to substitute the *card-rates of bar-iron;* which would further reduce the wages of the men. At the same time, the men were given distinctly to understand that whatever would be adopted here the same would be applied to all other mills throughout the West, as all mills West were governed by Chicago prices.

This proposition was

REJECTED BY THE HEATERS,

for the following reasons:

First—Because bar-iron is an article they are not really interested in; neither do they *manufacture it.*

Second—Because they believe that all persons working in any one industrial department are entitled to a voice in fixing the prices they are to receive and pay for labor performed or received.

During the thirty days' grace that intervened, the men endeavored by all means in their power to compromise the matter,—knowing, as they did, the injurious effects of strikes, both on employer and employe; but all their advances

WERE PERSISTENTLY REFUSED,—

the employers insisting on the further reduction of 5 cents, and the adoption of the bar-iron scale.

The men, desirous of avoiding a *strike,* and not wishing to place any obstruction in the way of the employers fulfilling their orders, accepted the 75 cents for thirty days, with the understanding that a like reduction would be made in *all* other mills, and also that

A CONFERENCE

of the men and employers of the West should be called to meet in Chicago at an early day, at which conference the question of wages should be settled. To this proposition the employers acceded, and the conference was called to meet at the office of the North Chicago Company's Rolling-Mills, on Friday, the 9th inst.

In the meantime, the heaters in the employ of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills learned that the same Company were paying 85 cents per ton to the men in their employ at their mills in Milwaukee; and that other mills West were not reduced, nor even notified, in accordance with their agreement. Hence the men in the employ of the North Chicago Company's Mills, on the North Side, called a meeting and appointed a committee to wait on the Superintendent of the Company's works, and inform him that, as the other mills West had not been reduced, and as even a portion of the mills belonging to the Company were receiving 85 cents per ton, they

WOULD NOT BE BOUND

by their agreement any longer than the meeting of the conference; or otherwise requested to be paid 80 cents per ton for that month, and be governed by the decision of the conference. The Superintendent could not give any decided answer, but promised to do all in his power.

THE CONFERENCE MET

at the time and place designated in the call. Both parties were represented by delegates. The men stated their grievances. After considerable discussion on both sides, the representatives of the men offered to compromise on the basis of 78 cents per ton, and the employers offered 77 cents per ton. Finding they could not settle their grievance, a Committee of Conference was appointed, before whom the whole matter should be discussed, and the conference at large be governed by its decision. Before this committee there was much discussion; and, the conference

FAILING TO ARRIVE AT ANY CONCLUSION,

the Iron-masters withdrew their offer of 77 cents, and said they would pay 75 cents or nothing; and, with this understanding, the conference adjourned, without coming to any amicable settlement.

The men, feeling aggrieved that the conference failed to come to any decision, again appointed a committee to wait on the Superintendent of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, to ascertain from him what they were working for, or what they were going to pay. That official informed them that 75 cents was

ALL THEY WERE GOING TO PAY.

The committee then informed the Superintendent that, as no other mills had been reduced, and as the men in their own mills at other places were not reduced, they, in accordance with their notification given two weeks previously, would not continue to work for 75 cents after the meeting of the conference.

The committee were subsequently informed that, if they saw proper to quit work sooner than accept the offer of the Company, they could do so. The men continued to work out the blast, and on Tuesday morning

THEY QUIT.

I have here given you a simple statement of the facts in the case. I will not attempt a defense of our position at the present time, as I fear I have now occupied too much of your valuable space. But, before closing, permit me to say to those journals and persons who claim that the heaters have broken faith with the Company, that such statements are erroneous; and that, *the Company having first broken faith with us,* we

WERE NOT BOUND

to keep faith with them.

We claim that we have adopted all honorable means to avoid a strike; offered every compromise consistent with honor and honesty; and, if we have resorted to a strike, it is because it is our dernier resort, and done for self-protection. The responsibility of the present strike rests with the employers. Yours truly,

CHICAGO, Aug. 19, 1873. A. HEATER.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Railroad Ticket Agents' Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, Friday, Sept. 19, 1873.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad has just completed a branch from its main track into the yard of the Joliet Penitentiary, through the west gate. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad is also building a track into the Penitentiary yard through the east gate.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad has purchased a large tract of land just east of Fort Wayne, Ind. A new round-house and storehouse are to be put up, and a large addition made to the present yards, which are entirely too small for the business now done.

Surveys are being made for the new Grand Junction Railroad, which is to extend from Quincy, Ill., eastward to Mason City, Ind. The road will connect at Birdstown with the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road, and at Mason City with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton.

EVANSTON.

General Business Meeting of the Village Trustees.

The Trustees of this village assembled in the Council Chamber last Tuesday night. There were in attendance Messrs. L. J. Gage, H. G. Powers, Wilson Phelps, Hugh A. White, the Attorney of the Board, and Charles K. Bannister, Village Clerk.

A petition was presented and read praying that a sidewalk be laid on the east side of Judson avenue, from Davis street to the alley in the centre of Block 21. Granted, and sidewalk ordered.

A petition, signed by sixty citizens of the village, praying that some efficient system of sewerage be adopted and put into use as quickly as possible, was presented, read, and referred to the Committee on Sewerage and Drainage.

The Committee who were instructed at the last meeting to report immediately the specific location of the Water-Works engine-house, reported that the building would be located on the northeast corner of Davis street and Michigan avenue.

The Street Commissioner reported the names of many citizens, and prominent ones at that, who had neglected, and in a few cases flatly refused, to construct sidewalks opposite their property as ordered in the ordinances passed by the Board. The subject was referred to the Committee on Streets and Sidewalks.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to make out a list of the number of teams and men employed, and the amount of work done each week, and present the same weekly for the consideration and approval of the Board.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water-Works be and are hereby instructed to adopt a plan and make a contract for the immediate construction of a crib in Lake Michigan, at a point about 500 feet from the shore, on a line easterly from Church or Davis streets, or between said streets.

The Attorney of the Board presented ordinances as follows: On rules and regulations of the Board of Trustees; elections misdemeanors; prevention of fires; water and gas pipes; licenses; nuisances; gunpowder and combustible materials; corporate seal; coal and hay; and animals running at large. Passed.

The lamp-lighter reported six lamps as missing, after which the Board adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school will go "picnicing" to Highland Park to-day. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents.

George H. Iott's complimentary concert takes place this evening in the Congregational Church. This concert will, without doubt, be one of the finest ever given in this village. The names of the performers were printed in Monday's TRIBUNE.

Much to the surprise and discontent of their constituents, the South Evanston Trustees failed to secure a quorum on Tuesday night, and, after ruminating on the uncertainty of human affairs, went home, rapt in the gloomy solitude of their own thoughts.

AGRICULTURAL EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival in Chicago of a Large Party of Eastern and Western Agricultural Editors and Correspondents.

A party of agricultural editors and correspondents, mostly from New York and Massachusetts, under the guidance of Henry T. Williams, of New York City, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday from Omaha. The party was gotten up by Mr. Williams for the purpose of recreation and taking a trip to the Rocky Mountains. Yesterday morning was spent in seeing the city, visiting friends, etc. After dinner the whole party, at the invitation of Col. James H. Bowen, visited Calumet to see for themselves the famed beauties and attractions of that most delightful suburb. The party express themselves as very much pleased with the entire trip, which, by the time they reach home, will have included about 9,000 miles of intelligent traveling through some of the finest scenery and most interesting portions of our country. Of course the great farming lands of the West have received more than the ordinary tourist's consideration, and, when the quill and shears are again taken up, we may expect to find out what they know about the West. They left last evening en route for home. The following persons comprise the party: Henry T. Williams, agricultural editor New York *Independent,* and editor of the *Horticulturist;* S. R. Wells and wife, editor of *Phrenological Journal and Science of Health;* Andrew S. Fuller and wife, associate editor *Rural New Yorker,* agricultural editor New York *Sun;* Thomas Meehan, agricultural editor Philadelphia *Press,* editor *Gardner's Monthly;* Josiah Hoopes, correspondent of the *Journal of the Farm,* President Pennsylvania Fruit-Growing Association; David H. Strother (Porte Crayon), artist and correspondent of *Harper's Weekly;* R. P. Eaton, editor of the *New England Farmer;* W. Clift, correspondent of the *Country Gentleman;* G. C. Woodson, editor of the *American Agriculturalist* and *Hearth and Home;* X. A. Willard, dairy editor of the *Rural New Yorker,* and President of the New York Dairymen's Association; B. K. Bliss, representative of Rural Club, New York; N. J. Colman, editor *Rural World,* St. Louis; M. L. Dunlap and wife, agricultural editor CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and President of the Illinois State Horticultural Society; Clarke W. Bryan, editor Springfield *Daily Union;* Barton D. Evans, editor *Village Record,* West Chester, Pa.; Wm. P. Thompson and wife, representative Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; S. A. Ellis, correspondent *American Rural Home;* T. S. Gold and wife, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, correspondent of *New England Homestead;* Rev. J. W. Tuck, correspondent *Daily Bulletin,* Norwich, Conn.; correspondent *Weekly Courier;* Samuel Bowles, Jr., editor Springfield *Republican,* Springfield, Mass.; Prof. A. H. Mixen, correspondent *Daily Democrat,* Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Mary L. Clancy, correspondent Troy (N. Y.) *Times;* Miss M. W. Warren, *Gazette,* Northampton, Mass.; Arthur Dundly, artist, *Harper's Weekly.*

The Farmers and Agricultural-Implement-Manufacturers.

The farmers of Humboldt Township, in Coles County, have been having a little tilt with a Decatur agricultural-implement manufactory, if we are allowed to judge from the following proceedings of a meeting held in that township on the 7th inst.:

WHEREAS, At a previous meeting of this Club, one of the members was authorized to go to Decatur, Ill., for the purpose of buying a number of wheat-drills for the members of this Club; said drills are manufactured at Decatur, Ill., and known as the Illinois Press Drill; and

WHEREAS, The agent for this Club did go to Decatur for the purpose of buying drills, to pay cash on delivery; but the manufacturers refused to sell him their drills, referring him to their agents in this county; and

WHEREAS, Said drills are furnished to the manufacturers' agents in this county at $85.50 cash, and these agents ask farmers to pay them $120,—thus the agents pocketing $30 of the farmer's money; therefore,

Resolved, That, as the manufacturers of the Illinois Press Drills prefer to sell to their agents in preference to farmers, therefore we prefer letting the agents wear their drills out.

Resolved, That the members of this Club will not buy drills of the manufacturers' agents, and we ask the attention of all Farmers' Clubs to this matter throughout the State.

Resolved, That one of the objects of this association is to encourage home-manufactories, and, if the above resolution is strictly adhered to, it will better enable us to encourage them by purchasing more drills and other farm-implements with the same money.

Shooting Affair at Granby, Mo.

Granby, Mo. (Aug. 16), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

I have just time before the mail closes to give you an account of a terrible shooting affray here last night, between negroes and whites. The trouble originated at a little show stopping here, by a negro cursing a white man. Result: One man named M. Schmidt, a clothing man of this place, was shot through the head. He will die in less than an hour. Three other men were badly shot. A Mrs. George [illegible] was badly wounded by stray shots. Two other ladies were slightly wounded. We cannot tell fully the effect of the row, as it was very dark. Some of the wounded men got out of the tent and cannot be found; are supposed to have gone off to die. The negro who began the shooting was wounded three times, but will recover. A showman in the dressing-room of the show was blacking up for the next part of the performance, and on hearing the first shot he raised the side of the canvas to look into the arena, when he was mistaken for one of the negroes and fired at, the ball grazing his head, taking off a lock of hair. None of the showmen were hurt. It was not their fight.

This is the place where Lake was killed three years ago. This show is the first we have had since Lake's death.

oad will connect at Birdstown with the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road, and at Mason City with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton.

EVANSTON.

General Business Meeting of the Village Trustees.

The Trustees of this village assembled in the Council Chamber last Tuesday night. There were in attendance Messrs. L. J. Gage, H. G. Powers, Wilson Phelps, Hugh A. White, the Attorney of the Board, and Charles K. Bannister, Village Clerk.

A petition was presented and read praying that a sidewalk be laid on the east side of Judson avenue, from Davis street to the alley in the centre of Block 21. Granted, and sidewalk ordered.

A petition, signed by sixty citizens of the village, praying that some efficient system of sewerage be adopted and put into use as quickly as possible, was presented, read, and referred to the Committee on Sewerage and Drainage.

The Committee who were instructed at the last meeting to report immediately the specific location of the Water-Works engine-house, reported that the building would be located on the northeast corner of Davis street and Michigan avenue.

The Street Commissioner reported the names of many citizens, and prominent ones at that, who had neglected, and in a few cases flatly refused, to construct sidewalks opposite their property as ordered in the ordinances passed by the Board. The subject was referred to the Committee on Streets and Sidewalks.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to make out a list of the number of teams and men employed, and the amount of work done each week, and present the same weekly for the consideration and approval of the Board.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water-Works be and are hereby instructed to adopt a plan and make a contract for the immediate construction of a crib in Lake Michigan, at a point about 500 feet from the shore, on a line easterly from Church or Davis streets, or between said streets.

The Attorney of the Board presented ordinances as follows: On rules and regulations of the Board of Trustees; elections misdemeanors; prevention of fires; water and gas pipes; licenses; nuisances; gunpowder and combustible materials; corporate seal; coal and hay; and animals running at large. Passed.

The lamp-lighter reported six lamps as missing, after which the Board adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school will go "picnicing" to Highland Park to-day. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents.

George H. Iott's complimentary concert takes place this evening in the Congregational Church. This concert will, without doubt, be one of the finest ever given in this village. The names of the performers were printed in Monday's Tribune.

Much to the surprise and discontent of their constituents, the South Evanston Trustees failed to secure a quorum on Tuesday night, and, after ruminating on the uncertainty of human affairs, went home, rapt in the gloomy solitude of their own thoughts.

AGRICULTURAL EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival in Chicago of a Large Party of Eastern and Western Agricultural Editors and Correspondents.

A party of agricultural editors and correspondents, mostly from New York and Massachusetts, under the guidance of Henry T. Williams, of New York City, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday from Omaha. The party was gotten up by Mr. Williams for the purpose of recreation and taking a trip to the Rocky Mountains. Yesterday morning was spent in seeing the city, visiting friends, etc. After dinner the whole party, at the invitation of Col. James H. Bowen, visited Calumet to see for themselves the famed beauties and attractions of that most delightful suburb. The party express themselves as very much pleased with the entire trip, which, by the time they reach home, will have included about 9,000 miles of intelligent traveling through some of the finest scenery and most interesting portions of our country. Of course the great farming lands of the West have received more than the ordinary tourist's consideration, and, when the quill and shears are again taken up, we may expect to find out what they know about the West. They left last evening en route for home. The following persons comprise the party: Henry T. Williams, agricultural editor New York *Independent*, and editor of the *Horticulturist*; S. R. Wells and wife, editor of *Phrenological Journal and Science of Health*; Andrew S. Fuller and wife, associate editor *Rural New Yorker*, agricultural editor New York *Sun*; Thomas Meehan, agricultural editor Philadelphia *Press*, editor *Gardner's Monthly*; Josiah Hoopes, correspondent of the *Journal of the Farm*, President Pennsylvania Fruit-Growing Association; David H. Strother (Porte Crayon), artist and correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*; R. P. Eaton, editor of the *New England Farmer*; W. Clift, correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*; G. C. Woodson, editor of the *American Agriculturalist* and *Hearth and Home*; X. A. Willard, dairy editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, and President of the New York Dairymen's Association; B. K. Bliss, representative of Rural Club, New York; N. J. Colman, editor *Rural World*, St. Louis; M. L. Dunlap and wife, agricultural editor Chicago Tribune, and President of the Illinois State Horticultural Society; Clarke W. Bryan, editor Springfield *Daily Union*; Barton D. Evans, editor *Village Record*, West Chester, Pa.; Wm. P. Thompson and wife, representative Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; S. A. Ellis, correspondent *American Rural Home*; T. S. Gold and wife, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, correspondent of *New England Homestead*; Rev. J. W. Tuck, correspondent *Daily Bulletin*, Norwich, Conn.; correspondent *Weekly Courier*; Samuel Bowles, Jr., editor Springfield *Republican*, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. A. H. Mixen, correspondent *Daily Democrat*, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Mary L. Clancy, correspondent Troy (N. Y.) *Times*; Miss M. W. Warren, *Gazette*, Northampton, Mass.; Arthur Dundly, artist, *Harper's Weekly*.

The Farmers and Agricultural-Implement-Manufacturers.

The farmers of Humboldt Township, in Coles County, have been having a little tilt with a Decatur agricultural-implement manufactory, if we are allowed to judge from the following proceedings of a meeting held in that township on the ...th inst.:

Whereas, At a previous meeting of this Club, one of the members was authorized to go to Decatur, Ill., for the purpose of buying a number of wheat-drills for the members of this Club; said drills are manufactured at Decatur, Ill., and known as the Illinois ... Drill; and

Whereas, The agent for this Club did go to Decatur for the purpose of buying drills, to pay cash on delivery; but the manufacturers refused to sell him their drills, referring him to their agents in this county; and

Whereas, Said drills are furnished to the manufacturers' agents in this county at $85.50 cash, and their agents ask farmers to pay them $120,—thus the agents pocketing $30 of the farmer's money; therefore,

Resolved, That, as the manufacturers of the Illinois ... Drills prefer to sell to their agents in preference to farmers, therefore we prefer letting the agents wear their drills out.

Resolved, That the members of this Club will not buy drills of the manufacturers' agents, and we ask the attention of all Farmers' Clubs to this matter throughout the State.

Resolved, That one of the objects of this association is to encourage home-manufactories, and, if the above resolution is strictly adhered to, it will better enable us to encourage them by purchasing more drills and other farm-implements with the same money.

Shooting Affair at Granby, Mo.

Granby, Mo. (Aug. 16), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

I have just time before the mail closes to give you an account of a terrible shooting affray here last night, between negroes and whites. The trouble originated at a little show stopping here, a negro cursing a white man. Result: One man named M. Schmidt, a clothing man in this place, was shot through the head. He will die in less than an hour. Three other men were badly shot. A Mrs. George Sweet was badly wounded by stray shots. Two other ladies were slightly wounded. We cannot tell fully the effect of the row, as it was very dark. Some of the wounded men got out of the tent and cannot be found; are supposed to have gone off to die. The negro that began the shooting was wounded three times, but will recover. A showman in the dressing-room of the show was blacking up for the negro part of the performance, and on hearing the first shot he raised the side of the canvas to look into the arena, when he was mistaken for one of the negroes and fired at, the ball grazing his head, taking off a lock of hair. None of the showmen were hurt. It was not their fight.

This is the place where Lake was killed some three years ago. This show is the first we have had since Lake's death.

WORSHIP IN THE WOODS.

Opening of the Camp-Meeting at Desplaines.

Splendid Appointments for a Successful Revival.

The Camp-Ground, the Cottages, and Other Accommodations.

A Large Attendance of Worshipers Yesterday.

The Services—Opening Sermon by the Presiding Elder.

For weeks past, it has been announced in the Sunday and religious press that the Chicago District Camp-meeting would open at Desplaines on the evening of the 20th inst. That auspicious time has come. The great meeting has commenced under the most favorable auspices, and will no doubt be as successful, in a religious point of view, this as in past years.

Camp-meetings are not a new institution. They are as old as the hills. God's groves were his first temple, and, from that day to this, there have been occasions when, for the pleasures of the same and the cause itself, and perchance for other reasons, God's children have convened in the groves, on hill and vale, to worship Him.

In connection with the Methodist Church, camp-meetings originated because there was a lack of church edifices. The growth of that denomination superceded the building of houses of worship. They were a necessity, and hence their very general adoption in this and other lands. They have proved very beneficial to that denomination, not only in the greater number of conversions, but in the generating of new churches, giving impetus to older ones, and in advertising this religious sect over the wide world.

As church buildings are at present very numerous, and sufficiently so to accommodate the membership in almost every locality, there are those who object to camp-meetings, as utterly unnecessary in the present day, and this impression is, perhaps, a growing one, and it is not improbable that the institution ultimately may become a thing of the past. There are others, however, who firmly believe in them, and this number is sufficiently large to insure their success for many years to come. All over the land, East, West, North and South, these meetings are being held. The most prominent divines, Bishops, Elders, professors and thousands of members attend them. Conversions, too, of a prominent character, by the hundred, are reported from year to year.

It is not, therefore, a wonder that we are just now commencing a camp-meeting in the suburbs of Chicago, at which thousands of her citizens, leaving her splendid church audience-rooms, will, for the time, retire to the beautiful grove at Desplaines, and join the multitude in the sacred devotions of a camp-meeting.

HOW TO GO.

You will start from the Kinzie street depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets. Trains will leave, during the continuance of the meeting, which will be a week or more, at 9, 9:10, 9:40, and 10:25 in the forenoon, and return, leaving the grounds at 3:30, 4:20, and 6:12 in the afternoon. The fare for the round trip has been fixed at $1, provided you have purchased your ticket before entering the train. Your line of travel will be over the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and through the neat little suburban towns, respectively, of Maplewood, Montrose, Jefferson, Norwood Park, Canfield, and Park Ridge, and another mile or so, making eighteen in all, brings you to

THE GROUNDS.

There is perhaps not a more beautiful grove to be found anywhere in the vicinity of Chicago than this located on the Desplaines River, one mile south of Desplaines village. The grounds proper enclose twenty-eight acres, which was purchased and set apart for a camp-meeting ground several years ago by the Chicago District Camp-Meeting Ground Association. It is one large, undulating, grassy lawn, shaded with the walnut, maple, oak, ash, hickory, elm, and other trees, many of which are quite large, and all of which are trimmed so as to admit the breezes, and add to the beauty of the grove. There are about 200 neat little cottages permanently erected on the grounds, in the Swiss style of architecture, which, nestling away amid the hundreds of trees, give a romantic appearance to all and serve to individualize the whole of the camp-meeting ground. These cottages are generally a story and a half, with two doors and two windows below, and two windows above, and so arranged that each will accommodate fifteen or twenty persons. They are carpeted, and in some instances neatly furnished, and in all are made comfortable for the occupants. At the west end of the enclosure is the grand auditorium, which is a large space entirely enclosed by cottages, and commodiously fitted up with comfortable seats and aisles, and capable of accommodating 10,000 people.

THE PULPIT

is in the west part of the circle, in front of and forming a part of the ministerial tabernacle. It is quite spacious, and will accommodate a dozen preachers. The tabernacle itself is a two-story frame, furnished with all the necessary conveniences for the occasion.

THE COTTAGES

to the right of the pulpit in the circle are owned respectively by the following persons, or societies: William Wheeler, Chicago; Mr. G. O. Trusdell, Chicago; William Lytle, ...; Messrs. Clancey and Roberts, ...; Superintendent Rev. Dr. W. C. Dandy, ...; Rev. Dr. Raymond, Evanston; Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago; L. Brown, Chicago; William Censor, ...ville, Ill.; William Lunt, Evanston; ... H. Meecham, Park Ridge; Mr. ...well, Chicago; George W. Foster, Chicago; and to the left of the pulpit by Biblical ... of Evanston; Mr. Goodsmith, Chicago; the Rev. Mr. Boring, Chicago; the Rev. ..., Freeport; Mr. Ayers, Halliday; Mr. ..., Chicago; Mr. Dragg, Chicago; Mr. ..., Evanston; Mr. Clifford, of Dundee; John Gray, Jefferson; Mr. Brown, Chicago; ... Vane, Evanston; T. C. Hoag, Evanston. Outside of this circle and elsewhere on the ground are cottages owned by the church at ..., Park Ridge, Geneva; Maxwell Street ..., Clark Street Church, Park Avenue ..., and Western Avenue Church, Chicago. There is also a large Scandinavian tent, and ... owned by the Norwegians, each capable of accommodating one hundred persons.

OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS.

In addition to the cottages there are are present fifty tents on the ground, and no doubt ... will be at once set up. Fifteen wells have been ... in convenient localities, which furnish ... water for all. There are also several boarding establishments, at which ... have been fixed,—for breakfast and ... cents, and for dinner 75 cents. In addition to all these accommodations, there is a ... cigar-store, a lock-up, and a well-... police force. All who may attend, ... they have cottages and tents or not, ... ample accommodations for eating ... Arrangements have been made ... 100 gallons of milk per day, fresh ... and all the delicacies of the season. ... are high and dry, well shaded and ... and, with the numerous cottages, boarding-houses, and provisions, there is ... why, with good preaching thrown in, ... should not be all that could be desired.

THE DISTRICT.

The Chicago District of the Rock River Conference embraces the north half of Cook County, ... County, and a portion of Kane County, and contains forty-four ... with pastors as follows:

The Rev. W. C. Dandy, Presiding Elder.
The Rev. W. Th..., Clark Street Church.
The Rev. ... McKe..., Wabash Avenue Church.
The Rev. ... McCh..., Trinity Church.
The Rev. ... Sher..., Michigan Avenue Church.
The Rev. ..., ...and.
The Rev. ... Tate, State Street Church.
The Rev. ... Park..., Grace Church.
The Rev. ... Glendenning, Grant Place Church.
The Rev. ... Peck, Centenary Church.
The Rev. ... Strowbridge, Ada Street Church.
The Rev. ... Daniels, Park Avenue Church.
The Rev. ..., Western Avenue Church.
The Rev. ... Lathrop, Maxwell Street Church.
The Rev. ...burn, Halsted Street Church.
The Rev. H. Hill, Simpson Church.
The Rev. J. H. Thomas, Dickson Street Church.
The Rev. G. L. S. Stuff, Lake Street Church.
The Rev. W. F. Stewart, Milwaukee avenue.
The Rev. M. C. Briggs, Evanston.
The Rev. William Craven, North Evanston.
The Rev. T. R. Satterfield, Libertyville.
The Rev. J. Hitchcock, Lake.
The Rev. H. L. Martin, Waukegan.
The Rev. S. Norton, Benton.
The Rev. A. Traveler, Park Ridge.
The Rev. E. McClish, Desplaines.
The Rev. P. K. Rye, Palatine.
The Rev. R. Beatty, Barrington.
The Rev. T. P. Marsh, Oak Park.
The Rev. W. K. Beans, River Forest.
The Rev. A. H. Miller, Wheaton.
The Rev. S. N. Griffith, Turner.
The Rev. R. S. Cantine, Geneva.
The Rev. A. J. Jutkin, Batavia.
The Rev. R. A. Blanchard, St. Charles.
The Rev. R. Wright, Burlington.
The Rev. George K. Hoover, Downer's Grove.
The Rev. A. G. Parish, Lyonsville.
The Rev. John Adams, Naperville.
The Rev. S. Paine, Lemont.

It is optional with the churches to attend or not. It is a fact, however, that for the last ten or twelve years the attendance on the part of the membership and pastors has been large.

LAST EVENING.

Quite a number of prominent ministers and others were present last evening at the opening services, among whom were the Rev. Dr. W. C. Dandy, Presiding Elder of the District, the Revs. W. H. Daniels, W. F. Stewart, E. M. Boring, of Chicago; the Rev. R. Beatty, of Barrington; the Rev. R. S. Cantine, of Geneva; the Rev. L. Clifford, of Dundee; and the Rev. A. H. Miller, of Wheaton. The services were opened by singing the sixteenth hymn of the Song Service collection.

> Before Jehovah's awful Throne,
> Ye nations bow with sacred joy;
> Know that the Lord is God alone,
> He can create and He destroy.

The Rev. R. S. Cantine, who is chorister of the meeting, led the singing. This was followed by prayer, and then came the singing of the hymn, commencing

> O for a thousand tongues to sing
> My great Redeemer's praise.

After which came the opening sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dandy, the Presiding Elder, who chose for his text the words of Scripture recorded in Exodus 33: 14-18, and John 14: 18-20.

THE SERMON.

These passages, one from the Old Testament and the other from the New, present the same thought,—universal and unchangeable,—God's presence indispensable to the success of the Church. The Church, the people of God, like the stream of water dating its birth far back in time, and springing high up on some mountain-side, runs on through the years and through all lands, ever flowing, ever changing, ever the same. Or, like the human body, ever changing its particles, ever preserving its identity, the essential features always remaining the same, and the man always the same. Sin is also the same, and the relation of man to God the same. There is also the same need of an atonement. There are always the same conditions, and these conditions are not arbitrary, and hence not temporary, in the nature of things. The Church is in the world but not of the world. It has a well marked and distinctive separateness, as the text declares, and which is corroborated in our Lord's address to John. 1. This separateness was not of race. "Say not we have Abraham as our father." 2. It is not simply and solely organic; for example, national. Moses' mission was not to propound theories of political regeneration or national glory. He is not to be classed with Alexander, Charlemagne, or Napoleon. The Jews were a nation, and so were the Egyptians and Assyrians. 3. The Church is not an organism similar to Odd Fellowship, Masonry, or Temperance, with good moral ends, and unexceptionable moral machinery. 4. It is denominational correctness of opinion, strong party affinities, and intense party zeal. 5. It is not simply a social state, based upon community of thought, taste, condition in life and purposes. On the other hand, simply and positively, the people of God are separate, because God's presence is with them. This presence is known by themselves to be with them, and the world knows that they are separate, because the presence of God is with them. God's presence is with them as illustrated in the text. It is an issue between secondary causes and God himself. The history, the leadership of Moses, his ascendancy, his withdrawal to receive the law forty days and nights attest this. The leader is gone,—the enterprise will fail. As for this man Moses, we wot not what has become of him, make us Gods. The instrumentality filled their eye. The tendency is always to lose sight of the principles, and to fall back upon the transitory and sensuous. Moses and Paul are our gods, if they retire we fall back upon the gods of Egypt, the golden calf, etc. Here the preacher alluded to God's anger, the interview between God and Moses; God would destroy, Moses intercedes, the tabernacle, the priesthood, the sacrifices, the law, etc.

2. God's presence is known to the Church.

3. The world shall know it, that the Lord is with His people. The grace received is reflected. The fruits of the Spirit cannot be hidden. The power of a good man will be felt.

The points made in the discourse were: (1) God's presence with his church. (2) Is known by the Church to be with it. (3) The world is made to know that God's presence is with it.

About 150 families—in all, several hundred persons—were in the congregation, all of whom listened with riveted attention to this, the first sermon of the meeting.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

It was announced that there will be a prayer-meeting this morning at 9 o'clock; preaching at 10:30 a. m., children's meeting at 1 p. m., preaching at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. There will also be other prayer-meetings and social class-gatherings interspersed.

After these announcements, the evening services were closed with the singing of the 25th Hymn:

> Come thou Almighty King,
> Help us Thy name to sing,
> Help us to praise,
> Father of all glorious,
> O'er all victorious,
> Come and reign over us,
> Ancient of days.

A Grand Victory Over Every Competitor in the World.

The following cable dispatch from Vienna will convey the glad intelligence to the world that the "World Renowned Wilson Sewing Machine" has not only taken all of the highest awards at fairs and expositions in the United States, but that it has overwhelmingly defeated every sewing machine manufactured in the world, and carried off the first grand prize at the Vienna Exposition:

VIENNA, Austria, Aug. 15, 1873.

To W. G. Wilson, President Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, O.:

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine was awarded the grand prize at the Vienna Exposition for being the *best Sewing Machine*. RAYNOR.

The Great Auction Sale at South Englewood,

To be made by Messrs. Elison & Foster, will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, on the ground. This is one of the most important sales by auction that has ever taken place in suburban property. The situation, and its many advantages, commend it to those desiring to purchase a pleasant home, or to those wishing to invest for the purpose of speculation. Thoughts for buyers to remember are that part of the road to South Chicago from South Englewood is in operation, and, when finished, will make lumber cheaper at South Englewood than at Chicago. Also, that plans are maturing for conducting lake water from Hyde Park Water Works to Englewood, South Englewood, and Washington Heights, thus furnishing as pure water as we have in the city.

Pullman Cars to St. Paul.

Commencing Aug. 19, 1873, the celebrated Pullman palace drawing-room and sleeping cars will be run through between Chicago and St. Paul on both morning and evening trains by the Chicago & Northwestern and West Wisconsin Railways. This is via the "Elroy route." The trains of Pullman palace cars will leave the depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 10:10 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., and run through without change. This is the only line running these elegant and luxurious cars between Chicago and St. Paul.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,094; total for the week, 7,080. The market opened lively, but weak, at yesterday's prices for good cattle; common, strong, ½c off from last week's closing prices; run for last twenty-four hours, excellent in quality. The strike of conductors and brakemen on the Western Division of the New York Central Railroad has not interfered with the movement of stock trains. The road doubled its trains, and used yard men as brakemen. About 900 disposed of. Sales, 724 Illinois steer, 1,135@1,524 lbs, $5.50@6.00; 219 Texas steers, 1,000@1,125 lbs, $4.10@5.12½; 155 Missouri steers, 1,160@1,280 lbs, $5.40@5.80; 230 Indiana steers, 1,105@1,138 lbs, $5.30@5.85; 209 Ohio steers, 1,305@1,480 lbs, $5.60@6.00; 48 Michigan steers, 902@983 lbs, $4.50@4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 11,600; total for the week, 16,800. The market opened active at ½c advance on sheep, ½c on Canada lambs. Western sheep, $4.25@4.50; Canada sheep, $5.00@5.50; Canada lambs, $6.00@6.50; sales 302 Michigan sheep, 73@87 lbs, $4.00@4.25; 297 Indiana sheep, 92 lbs, $4.85; 97 Ohio sheep, 98 lbs, $5.90@7.45; Canada lambs, 55@69 lbs, $6.25@6.40.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 700. Total for the week, 13,000. Market slow for want of stock. All offerings disposed of. Sales of Yorkers at $5.30@5.40; heavy Boston hogs, $5.10@5.20; grassers, $4.90@5.00.

THE LAW COURTS.

Divorce Business—To Foreclose a Trust Deed on Behalf of Creditors—One Way to Encumber Land—Suit for an Accounting for the Disposition of a Loan—The Balbach Smelting Company Again—For Ownership of a Valuable Lot—Confessions of Judgment—The Courts in Brief—New Suits.

Benjamin S. Mann, Jr., sues in the Circuit Court for divorce from his wife, Phoebe A., alleging that she has deserted his bed and board without cause, and that there has been no collusion between them to obtain divorce.

Sarah J. Reek petitions in the same court for divorce from her husband, John, alleging cruelty, and that he has taken up his abode with another woman, name unknown.

Addie N. Fayette petitions in the same court for divorce from her husband, Charles L., affirming desertion without cause.

Henry Bertram alleges incompatibility of temper, and the futility of attempting to live together without ceaseless misery, as ground for divorce from his wife Frances.

Susannah Colburn yesterday commenced suit for divorce from her husband, William, for conduct unbecoming a husband and a gentleman,—abuse, cruelty, &c.

Celia Ruben prays the Superior Court to enjoin the Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank paying any of the money deposited in its Treasury by Olof Oleson, otherwise Olof Ruben, her husband, and for writ of ne exeat to prevent his running away from this State to Sweden, as he threatens to do, and for separate maintenance, on the ground that he has personally chastised her.

Elisha Hall petitions the Superior Court to release him from marital obligations to Lucretia, his wife, on the ground that she amuses herself with throwing bits of flooring, dishes, and such like at him, and leading him worse than a dog's life.

TO FORECLOSE TRUST ON BEHALF OF CREDITORS.

Henry S. Kent and Wm. H. Brooks, Jr., petition the Superior Court for foreclosure of trust deed of Lot 15, in Block 39, in School Trustees' Subdivision of the west ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14, said trust being executed to them on behalf of creditors, by Edwin G. Eastman, previous to his death. The allegation is that the notes covered by this deed have not been paid, and the widow, and all parties legally interested, are called upon to give an account of the debts owing by the estate that are properly secured by the deed, and it is prayed that the property be sold and such debts satisfied.

FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

Jacob T. B. Skillman yesterday commenced a suit in chancery against Parent & Fay, real estate dealers, to compel them to give an account of their profits in their transactions in Block 10 of W. O. Cole's Subdivision in the northeast quarter of section 5, 37, 14, and for a decree declaring his interest therein, affirming that he advanced them $500 at their solicitation, on a due-bill, payment of which was promised in fifteen days, but which undertaking they have since failed to observe, and that it was with this money that they effected the purchase of said land.

THE BALBACH SMELTING COMPANY AGAIN.

Blatchford & Co. yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for a decree against the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, J. P. Avery, L. S. Warner, Albert L. King, Thomas F. Davenport, Stephen P. Lamb, David Preston, Samuel A. Kean, and Frederick W. Crosby, to prevent them, or any of them, in any way disposing of certain property belonging to the Company, until certain judgments obtained against it in favor of the complainants have been fully satisfied.

FOR OWNERSHIP OF A VALUABLE LOT.

In the Circuit Court, yesterday, the Wright & Lawton Oil and Lard Manufacturing Company petitioned against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and others to quiet title and convey Lots 25, 26, 43, 44, and the west 50 feet of Lot 45, in Block 65, in School Section Addition. The transactions stated in the bill involve a number of persons, and refer to a mortgage of said premises for $25,000 and sale for $40,000. Complainants desire to pay off all incumbrances and have a clear title.

CONFESSIONS OF JUDGMENT.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, William Groskopf entered confession of judgment against David Milliman, for $387.10.

Levi Eisendorth, in the same Court, yesterday entered confession of judgment against John H. Dennis, for $154.69.

Dean & Pain, in the same Court, entered confession of judgment in their favor, by Joseph A. Montgomery, for $222.52; also by C. D. Hooker and Benjamin F. Fay, for $71.88.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The Fourth National Bank of Chicago yesterday commenced suit in the Superior Court, against Patrick L. Garrity, in assumpsit, $2,000 damages; also, against Charles B. Brown and Theodore F. Brown, in assumpsit, $1,000 damages.

Christopher W. Spalding yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against Eugene F. Henshaw, $10,000 damages.

Mary L. Abbott yesterday filed bill for partition of the estate of John N. Fenley. For particulars see new suits, Superior Court, No. 44,718.

A. J. Carrigan & Co. yesterday petitioned for mechanic's lien on Lot 16, of Block 62, in School Section Addition, being the northwest corner of Canal and DeKoven streets, belonging to Charles E. Cook, for an unpaid balance amounting to $1,481.

Brucht DeVries yesterday commenced suit in case, $5,000 damages, in the Circuit Court, against Jacob Bergmann.

Samuel R. Millard files affidavit to garnishee Conrad Schnell, in the Circuit Court, for $105, being a judgment obtained by him against Henry J. Clement.

William B. Ogden, yesterday, commenced, in the Superior Court, a suit in ejectment from the north half of Lot 16, in Block 3, of Ogden's Addition to Chicago, together with Lucinetta Kean and John, her husband, against John McMahon.

John C. Cushman, yesterday, commenced suit against William Burton and Daniel T. Van Mater, in the United States Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $2,000 damages.

James V. Mickens, yesterday, commenced suit in the Superior Court, against Lewis and Henry Bartels, and John R. Brookman; debt, $10,000, and damages $10,000.

Peter H. Mayer yesterday commenced suit in trespass, in the Circuit Court, against Joshua Bell; $5,000 damages.

Nils J. Lund yesterday began an action in case, $5,000 damages, in the Circuit Court, against Fritz Frantzen.

George Scoville yesterday entered confession of judgment, by David J. Boynton and John E. Armitage, for $119.57, in the Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—John C. Cushman v. Wm. Burton and Daniel T. Van Mater; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,184—Sarah E. Birkenbile v. John Farick; ejectment (as of 19th). 8,185—A. J. Carrigan & Co. v. Charles E. Cook; petition for mechanics' lien on Lot 16 in Block 62, in School Section Addition. 8,186—Brucht De Vries v. Jacob Bergmann; case, $5,000. 8,187—Appeal. 8,188—Conrad Schnell for use of Samuel R. Millard v. Hy. J. Clement; affidavit to garnishee. 8,189 and 8,190—Appeals. 8,191—Peter H. Mayer v. Joshua Bell; trespass, $5,000. 8,192—The Wright & Lawther Oil and Lard Manufacturing Company v. John S. Gould, William R. Gould, and the Commercial Insurance Company; bill. 8,193—Nils J. Lund v. Fritz Frantzen; case, $5,000. 8,194—E. W. Blatchford and C. F. Gates, partners, as Blatchford & Company, v. Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, J. P. Avey, L. S. Warner, Albert L. King, Thomas F. Davenport, Stephen P. Lamb, David Preston, Samuel A. Kean, and Frederick W. Crosby; bill. 8,195 and 8,196—Appeals. 8,197—George Scoville v. David J. Boynton and John E. Armitage; confession, $119.57. 8,198—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,698—Wm. Groskopf v. David Milliman; confession, $387.10. 44,699—Divorce; withheld for service for one day only. 44,700—Benj. S. Mann, Jr., v. Phoebe A. Mann; bill for divorce. 44,701—Sarah J. Reek v. John Reek; same. 44,702—Addie N. Fayette v. Charles L. Fayette; same. 44,703—Jacob Herkimer v. Green & Spear; assumpsit, $500. 44,704—Levy Eisendrath v. John H. Dennis; confession, $154.69. 44,705—Susannah Colburn v. William Colburn; bill for divorce. 44,706—Henry Bertram v. Frances Bertram; same. 44,707—The Fourth National Bank of Chicago v. Patrick L. Garrity; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,708—Same v. Charles B. Brown and Theodore F. Brown; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,709—Wm. B. Ogden, Lucinetta and John Kean v. John McMahon; ejectment. 44,710—Jonathan D. Ames, for use of the Bank of Chicago, v. William and William F. Woodruff; assumpsit, $500. 44,710—Celia Ruben v. Olof Ruben, otherwise Olson et al.; bill for separate maintenance and relief; injunction and ne exeat. 44,712—Elisha Hall v. Lucretia Hall; bill for divorce. 44,713—Dean & Pain v. Joseph A. Montgomery; confession of judgment, $222.52. 44,714—Same v. Benj. N. F. Fay and C. D. Hooker; same, $71.88. 44,715—Jacob T. B. Skillman v. George W. Parent, E. N. Fay and William O. Cole; bill to account for profits in an investment. 44,716—Henry L. Kent et al. v. Jennie H. Eastman et al.; bill. 44,717—Christopher W. Spalding v. Eugene F. Henshaw; assumpsit, $10,000. 44,718—Mary L. Abbott et al. v. William O. Fenley et al.; bill for the partition of the undivided ½ of Block 25 of Sheppard's Addition to Chicago, and of Lots 6, 7, 14, 16, and 17, of Mary Roche and Alden's Subdivision of the east ½ and the southwest ¼ of Block 33, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision, of Section 7, 39, 14, and Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, in B. L. Harris' Subdivision of Lots 1 to 5, inclusive, of Mary Roche and Alden's said subdivision. 44,719—Appeal. 44,720—Francis E. Hinds v. Richard Edwards; assumpsit, $600. 44,721—Franklin Bank v. Daniel D. Schroeder; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,722—Jane V. Mickens v. Lewis Bartels, and Henry Bartels, John R. Brookman; debt $10,000, and damages $10,000.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The first semi-annual gathering of the Highland Association of Chicago will be held on Friday evening, in Grow's Hall, corner of Madison and Sheldon streets.

The fire-alarm which was sounded yesterday afternoon from Box 314 was caused by a fire breaking out in No. 116 West Monroe street. Very little damage was done.

John Dooley, employed in the construction of the abutment at the Lake street bridge, had his jaw broken yesterday afternoon by a stone falling upon him which was being raised on a derrick.

All cricket-players desirous of playing in the Chicago Eleven are requested to meet for practice at 4 p. m. each day, on the base ball grounds, at the corner of Twenty-third and State streets.

The alarm from Box 112 on Tuesday night was caused by a $2,000 fire in the two-story frame building at the corner of Waupasset avenue and Hanover street; insured in the Agricultural of New York for $1,400. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

Patrolman Frank Zeman deprived a young thief yesterday morning of a flour bag containing twenty-nine old school books and a lady's ambrotype. The presumption is that, taking advantage of the vacation season, the lad has been going through some of our local bills of learning.

The alarm of fire from Box 63 at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a small $300 fire in Nos. 48 and 50 Hawthorne avenue, occupied by Bridget Finnegan and Ole Oleson. Is the latter the missing affiant on D. James Leary's affidavit?

Josephine Schick, a young girl 15 years of age, was badly burned yesterday, at her residence, No. 26 Thirty-fourth street, by the accidental explosion of a kerosene lamp. She was sitting at the table, and on moving the lamp the explosion occurred.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named Joseph Elliott was found lying insensible on the Morgan street sidewalk, between Tyler and Van Buren. He is still in a critical condition, Dr. Adams, who attended him, pronouncing the case to be one of sunstroke or heart disease.

Messrs. J. W. Doane & Co., of this city, have received forty cars as a portion of the first direct importation of Rio coffee to Chicago. There are twenty cars yet to come. The coffee comes through Boston, and, via the Red Line, here. A curious fact in connection with the shipment is that it is the first direct importation of Rio coffee into the port of Boston in ten years.

A meeting of the Pork-Packers' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Open Board of Trade Hall. Members of committees on the reception of guests from the different States were appointed in the place of those who were unable to act, and the Finance Committee was instructed to report next Monday afternoon at a meeting to be held at half-past 3 o'clock.

Michael Cagney, a young man employed in Schrand Bro.'s factory, Nos. 70 and 72 West Washington, while removing sawdust from under a circular saw, yesterday, was caught by it, and his left thigh was lacerated in a terrible manner. Drs. J. H. Nuce and J. McL. Fleming were called in, and attended the man. They pronounce his injuries dangerous, but express an opinion that he will recover.

The Chicago University, at Cottage Grove, is receiving an addition of rooms, which will furnish accommodations for thirty more students than last year. The new rooms are being constructed under the roof, and are lighted by dormer windows. The merits of the institution are now so well understood that nothing but lack of room prevents a very large increase in its attendance.

Officer John H. Clancy, of the Second Precinct, reports that, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while passing the alley between Wabash avenue and State street, near Eighteenth, he was ordered to halt by some person in the alley, who at the same time fired at him, the ball passing through the top of his hat. Clancy followed the man, and fired a couple of shots after him without effect, the assassin escaping by dodging under a wagon. Several officers were attracted to the spot by the shooting, but no trace of the man could be found.

The relatives and friends of Officer Jacobs, who was murdered by some unknown villain whom he was trying to arrest, wish to thank the entire police force for the care taken of him and the sympathy and kindness shown his family. It is rather a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Jacobs' father and brother have both died violent deaths within the past three years. He has a brother residing in this city, the only one of the family left. Mr. Jacobs leaves a wife and five children in quite reduced circumstances.

It would be difficult to gather a more respectable, intelligent, and refined assemblage than that which composed the audience of the Irish-American Exposition last evening. The ladies were more than usually resplendant in appearance and apparel, while the good humor of the gentlemen, the excitement of the election between Ald. Heath and Ald. McAvoy for the costly silver service, the wonderful performance of Sergeant Childres, and the vocal and musical concert, all combined to make the entertainment of last evening a very enjoyable one. In addition to the vocal and instrumental concert under Mr. Rohner's management, announced for to-night, there will be a fine display by the military companies and Temperance and Benevolent Societies, Sergeant Childres' zouave drill performance, and a number of minor attractions, making one of the best entertainments ever presented to a Chicago audience.

The following modest but slightly poetic estimate of the importance of Chicago is contributed to an Atchison, Kansas, paper, by Judge W. Mills: "To question the illimitable growth of such a city, and the achievements of such a people, would be to doubt the Divine order of cause and effect, and to set the wheel of Providence running backward. And as for location, the purest and deepest of all the golden chain of lakes north lies at her feet, a perennial reservoir for every need, beautiful to the eye and useful for every art, adorning the intermediate blocks with jets, and fountains, and lesser lakelets, and at the same time affording a commercial highway to the outlying ocean beyond."

There was a meeting of a number of Dearborn street property-owners yesterday afternoon in the office of the Board of Public Works, for the purpose of ascertaining how near their ideas of the value of the property along the proposed extension of Dearborn street coincided with those of the Board. There was naturally some difference of opinion at first, but it is expected that they will finally harmonize sufficiently to hasten the condemnation and appraisement of certain portions of the right of way. This improvement is one which will make large additions to the value of property in that section of the city, and the property-owners are, as a rule, quite ready to accept a reasonable valuation without grasping too much in return. This remark does not apply to trustees of school funds and philanthropists having corner lots to be cut into.

Acting Fire Marshal Benner states, in reference to the revival of an old story by one of the morning papers, that he does not desire to have any newspaper controversy; it is natural, when a man is a candidate for any position, that his opponents should try to bring forward all the little charges possible against him, and this is only one of these old charges raked up out of nothing. Benner expresses his perfect readiness to have a full and immediate investigation before a committee of the Common Council, or any authorized investigating body. He had already acknowledged accepting $300 from Mr. L. W. Herring, about three weeks after the fire, but that there was any previous understanding that he should receive that sum, or any sum, he flatly denied. He added that he had only one thing in his experience in the Fire Department to regret, and that was, at the time of the great fire, he did not take charge of the north end of the fire, and stay there.

The Board of Police Commissioners held their regular meeting for the transaction of general business for the Fire Department yesterday afternoon. The different bids for hose were discussed, the representatives of the competing hose manufacturers being present. After a full discussion and explanation of the merits of the different varieties of hose, the Board decided to accept the bid of Messrs. Hallock & Wheeler of this city, taking 10,000 feet, more or less, at $1.15 per foot, without couplings. The couplings are to be chosen hereafter. Messrs. Hallock & Wheeler guarantee the hose to stand a pressure of 400 pounds to the inch, and to continue in good serviceable condition for two years. If any lengths are burst from defective material or make, they agree to replace them. The Board proceeded to audit the July bills for the Fire Department, and received among others a bill from the West Side Gas Company for gas consumed in September, 1871. This bill was referred to the Comptroller. Mr. H. N. Eldridge presented a claim of $500 for ground-rent of a space about sixteen feet square in the rear of No. 471 Wabash avenue. This space was used by the hose-cart attached to the colored engine company, and Mr. Eldridge thinks that about $25 per month will pay a fair interest on the value of the real estate thus occupied. Commissioner Sheridan stated that he had been fighting this claim for six months, and the bill was referred to Corporation Counsel to see whether the city could be held liable. After transacting the necessary routine business, the Board adjourned.

PERSONAL.

G. H. Angrav, of England, is at the Gardner.

George Davis, Stillwater, Minn., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. B. H. Warter, Springfield, Ill., is at the Sherman.

The Rev. W. Fleming, Stevenson, is at the Gardner.

Dr. E. B. Collins, of Momence, is at the West Side Briggs.

Col. L. H. Baker, of St. Louis, is at the West Side Briggs.

Gen. E. A. Paine, of Monmouth, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. John D. Harper, El Paso, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. E. S. Riordan, of Clinton, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. G. W. Jones, of Memphis, is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Dr. W. J. Humphrey, wife, and party, on an excursion from New York to San Francisco, are stopping at the Sherman House.

E. P. Carpenter, Boston, Mass.; E. W. Weston, Scranton, Pa.; M. Shoemaker, Baltimore; P. H. McOday, Hamilton, Ont., and C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill., are at the Grand Pacific.

H. C. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; F. L. Joy, Utica, N. Y.; J. Y. Smith, Kansas; C. A. Chamberlin, Indianapolis; Dr. J. R. Butler, Louisville; and A. R. Angle, are at the Gardner.

A. Lochner and O. L. Whidhil, St. Louis; J. Hancock, Peoria, Ill.; J. R. Butler, Louisville; J. S. McIntyre, Burlington, Iowa; J. J. Hogan, Boston; Miran D. Kent, Arkansas; and George S. Kennedy, are at the Sherman.

J. S. Wark, supposed from papers found on his body to belong to Chicago, died of cholera while on his way from Denver to St. Louis. Search has been made by the detectives here to find out his friends, but hitherto without avail.

Twenty-six cadets from San Francisco, left that city about one week ago, and will arrive here on a special car on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad. They are on a pleasure trip to New York and West Point.

Mayor Medill left for the East last evening, and will sail from New York for Europe on the 27th inst. He was accompanied to the depot of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road by a large number of prominent citizens, who wished him a pleasant voyage and speedy return to Chicago.

Mrs. Naomi Johnson, wife of John Johnson, and daughter of the late Samuel and Lydia Ellis, died at her late residence, No. 27 Johnson place, on the 16th inst. She was born in Chatauqua County, New York, in 1816, and came to Chicago in 1831. Her burial took place at Thornton on Monday.

The following is one of yesterday's specials to THE TRIBUNE from Marquette, Mich.: "Alexander Beagley, ex-Alderman from North Chicago, was yesterday convicted and sentenced by the Circuit Court of Marquette County to three months' imprisonment in the County Jail and $150 fine, with costs, for contempt of court."

Dr. J. Adams Allen has just returned from a summer vacation in Europe. He traveled through England, Ireland, and Scotland, but spent most of his time in London and Paris. He saw all that was to be seen, and comes back brim-full of information and good humor. His numerous friends and patients will be glad to know that his trip has been of service to his health, and that he is now ready for another twenty years' practice in Chicago.

The Shah cost Queen Victoria £33,000 and the British nation £7,000.

Col. C. K. Pier, who has hitherto held a third interest, we believe, in the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, has sold out his share.

Orville Grant, the President's brother, has gone into the wood-pavement business. If the whole family lay their heads together the enterprise can be made a succes.—*New York World.*

It will pain many of the old citizens of Wisconsin to learn that Mrs. Minerva Norton, wife of Col. Charles H. Larrabee, formerly a prominent citizen of our State, died at San Francisco on the 7th inst., aged 50 years.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

It is announced that on Friday next the President will celebrate his silver wedding at Long Branch, on which occasion there will be present not only the immediate relatives of the family, but several members of the Cabinet, and a host of friends from New York. This will prevent the anticipated attendance of a son of the President at a wedding to come off in Baraboo this week.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

Schuyler Colfax addressed the Centenary Sabbath-school, at Minneapolis, on last Sunday afternoon, being introduced by Gen. D. Reynolds (an old Indiana friend), and spoke for half an hour or more, greatly interesting his hearers, who crowded the church to its utmost capacity. In the evening he was present at the Westminster Sabbath-school concert, and, at the solicitation of County Auditor Schaeffer, another Indiana friend, spoke for a few moments, and was attentively listened to by as large an audience as the church would accommodate.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

Schuyler Colfax, C. M. of Indiana, was in Sparta on Saturday last. He is looking for some man to swear that he donated to him the $1,000 which the Colbaith suit has just demonstrated that Mr. Colfax got for securing a wagon contract for a firm in South Bend. Schuyler had the Oakes Ames matter pretty well fixed up, having found friends to lie him through. This last expose is said to trouble him much, and he is making a tour of the watering-places in search of some one to swear that the money was a gift from them. Colfax don't look like a man who could be bought as often as the facts demonstrate he has been, but, then, appearances are deceitful.—*Monroe County (Wis.) Republican.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,

CONDUCTED BY

E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. XVII..................PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

Contents of No. 17, for September.

I. The Glass-Sponges. By Rev. Samuel Lockwood. (Illustrated).
II. The Constitution of Matter. By Fernand Papillon.
III. The Great Nebula in Orion. By R. A. Proctor.
IV. Old Continents. By Prof. A. C. Ramsay.
V. Magneto-Electric Illumination. By William Crookes. (Illustrated).
VI. The Study of Sociology—Preparation in Biology. By Herbert Spencer.
VII. The Intellectual Powers of Birds.
VIII. Hypnotism in Animals. By Prof. Joseph Czermak.
IX. Tongueless Speech. By Dr. W. J. Youmans.
X. The Late Prof. John Torrey. (Portrait).
XI. EDITOR'S TABLE: Aims of Scientific Education—Classics as a Preparation for English—"Too Materialistic."
LITERARY NOTICES: Foster's Prehistoric Races of the United States of America—Smith on Foods—Youmans' Second Book of Botany, etc.
MISCELLANY: Fish-Culture in New Zealand—New Theory of Boiler Explosions—Scientific Education in England—The Hotchkiss Revolver-Cannon—Fertilization of Flowers—Madeira as a Health Resort—Industrial Occupations of Women—Effects of Freezing on Wine and Spirits—What Darwinism Means, etc., etc.
NOTES.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, Five Dollars per annum; or, Fifty Cents per copy.

CLUB TERMS.

Any person remitting Twenty Dollars for four yearly subscriptions will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETONS' JOURNAL for one year, $8.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils.

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM!

POSITIVELY LAST THREE DAYS OF THE GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Aug. 21, 22, 23.

THREE GRAND EXHIBITIONS DAILY, Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

THE VAST MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,

With its wonderful collection of animate and inanimate nature, its marvelous mechanism, its life-size automatons, its living curiosities, its hundreds of rare wild beasts, comprising the

Largest Zoological Collection on the Continent,

Will be open daily at 9:30 a. m., 1, and 6:30 p. m.

THE MAMMOTH HIPPODROME,

The largest canvas-covering in the world, seating 17,000, will commence its GRAND TRIPLE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE one hour later.

Admission....50 cents.
Children under 9 years....25 cents.
Reserved Coliseum Seats....75 cents.

☞ Ladies, children, and all who can do so, will avoid the crowds by attending the morning exhibition.

☞ Free Admission to the entire great show is guaranteed to all who buy the "Life of P. T. Barnum," written by himself—860 pages, illustrated. Reduced from $3.50 to $1.50.

"Worth a $100 greenback to a beginner."—*Horace Greeley.*

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY!

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, by request, Tom Taylor's Sparkling Comedy,

VICTIMS!

With a powerful cast, including Messrs. Blaisdell, Bishop, Norris, Soggs, Arnold, Saulsbury, Giddens, Reed, and Kelly, and Miss Meek, Miss O'Conner, Mrs. Maeder, Miss Batcheller, and Miss Rose Wood.
In preparation, LILIAN'S LAST LOVE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO OF LESTER WALLACK'S COMEDY,

CENTRAL PARK.

Produced with an Excellent Cast and Correct Mountings.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE FIRST Semi-Annual Gathering OF THE HIGHLAND ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

Will take place in Grow's Hall, 517 West Madison-st., to-morrow (FRIDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock. The programme is headed "An Evening in the Highlands," and the entertainment, which consists of Highland Music on the Bagpipes and Piano, Highland Fling and Sword Dances by Messrs. Robertson and Lime, Gaelic and English Songs, &c., will, no doubt, be a source of rare enjoyment to the sons and daughters of Caledonia.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Last Nights of Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT. The great Prize Drama,

HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.

Grand Matinee Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Friday, Benefit of Miss Mordaunt. Monday next, Hernandes Foster.

A LECTURE ON, AND RECITATIONS FROM HEBREW POETRY,

THIS EVENING, at the Second Baptist Church, by Mrs. HALL, from California, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. Seats free, and all invited.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,560 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

IRON-WORKS.

L. WORTHINGTON, Pres't. WM. H. SAYRE, Sec'y. ARTHUR G. MOORE, Sup't.

THE CINCINNATI RAILWAY IRON WORKS, Office, No. 493 East Front-st., CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE RAILWAY IRON,

Solid I Beams,

Channel Plate, T, Angle, and heavy Iron generally for Bridges and Fire-Proof Buildings.

Address ARTHUR G. MOORE, Superintendent.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers, 505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1865.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically each to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.
DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 252 Wabash-av., opposite Post Office, Chicago cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; ... Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Racine College includes three Schools:
1. A COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, with full Collegiate Course.
2. A SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, to be ...
3. A GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The three Schools begin Sept. 10. For information apply to the REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis. Catalogues can be obtained at the ... National Bank.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The Thirtieth Year begins on Tuesday, September 2, 1873. Catalogues sent free, on application to the President. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

S. G. SANGER'S English and Classical School FOR BOYS

Will reopen Monday, Sept. 8. For circulars address Mr. SANGER at his residence, 129 Indiana-av.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 23 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. E. R. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. O. H. Ball, Quincy, Ill.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, FARIBAULT, MINN.

ST. MARY'S HALL, for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern Schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Seventh year. SHATTUCK SCHOOL, for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 11, 1873. For catalogues address REV. JAMES DOBBIN.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will open her Boarding and Day School for BOYS, at No. 105 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, New York, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. School hours from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Applications may be made as above.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

Freehold, New Jersey: a boarding school for boys; send for catalogues to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y., ENGLISH and French. School for young ladies under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. The Fall Term begins the second Wednesday in September. For circulars address, MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies. The fall term of Mrs. BRYAN'S school opens Sept. 17, 1873. BATAVIA, N. Y., June 23, 1873.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, reopens September 24. Applications may be made as above.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—SIX COLLEGES, and over seventy Professors and instructors. Fall term opens Sept. 17. For particulars, address President FOWLER, Evanston, Ill.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.
Algeria....August 27 | Abyssinia....August 2...
Russia....September 3 | Batavia....August 3...
Java....September 10 | Calabria....September 6
And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
Greece, Saturday, Aug. 16 | Canada, Saturday, Aug. 30.
Egypt, Saturday, Aug. 23 | Spain, Saturday, Sept. 6.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, etc.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.
For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.
Tickets and Drafts will be sold at the WEST SIDE RINK during the Exposition, by the Rev. T. F. CASHMAN.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
ALABAMA....Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA....Wednesday, Oct. 1.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE....Aug. 2...
GLAMORGAN....Sept. 1...
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $90 currency; Second Cabin, $65 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SCOTCH POLISHED GRANITE.

SHEARER, SMITH & CO.,

DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND.

Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S. S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circular.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Darling; or, Woman and Her Master."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The New Magdalen."

BARNUM'S MENAGERIE—Corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 21, 1873.

The American Association for the Advancement of Social Science is now holding its annual meeting at Portland, Me. There is gratifying evidence that the Association is in fine condition in the facts of an unusually large attendance and great increase in the number of papers prepared by the members to be read before the Society.

The annual camp-meeting of the Chicago District of the Rock River Conference began yesterday at Desplaines, in the beautiful grounds belonging to the Camp-Meeting Association. The attendance of laymen and clergymen is fully as large as that of last year, and, with the ample accommodations privided for body and soul, an interesting and improving series of meetings may be expected.

Rochefort is not more popular with the Communists than with the Government which has transported him for being a Communist. News comes that his fellow-Communists on the vessel which is bearing them all to New Caledonia have tried to lynch him. This is an outbreak of the same dissatisfaction with his vagaries which, at the time of the Commune, instigated several attempts on his life, as his associates interpreted more than one of his irregularities as an evidence of bad faith.

Ald. McGennis, of the Common Council Committee on Fire and Water, has made a minority report concerning the nomination of Mr. Bateham for Fire-Marshal. He recommends that he be confirmed. The two objections against Mr. Bateham—of age and want of experience—he answers by saying, first, that he is 47 years of age, and in the very height of his physical and mental powers; and, second, that he was connected with the Fire Department of this city until 1866 or '67, and has then and since given a great deal of patient study to the management of fires.

Pittsburgh was in a fright for a few hours yesterday morning over the prospect of furnishing a piece of news like that which Chicago, Boston, and the two Portlands have given newspaper readers. A large tank of oil exploded, and shot streams of burning fluid in every direction. Two other tanks followed suit, the intense heat baffled all the efforts of the firemen to reach the conflagration, and, as lumber-yards, oil-refineries, and large manufactories were on every side, the situation was appalling enough. Fortunately the flames were got under control, and burned themselves out with comparatively little loss.

The Iberians of Spain, headed by Emilio Castelar, the only prominent public man in Spain who seems to have any idea of what Republican government means, have a Constitution which is closely modeled upon our own Constitution and Declaration of Independence. It declares the inherent rights of man, provides trial by jury, freedom of worship and education, the complete separation of Church and State, the abolition of titles, domiciliary rights, and the election of a President. The new Constitution, as it stands, contains the very essence of Republicanism, but there is faint hope that it will ever be adopted as the Constitution of Spain. Not until all the Irreconcilables and Unreasonables in Spain are killed off can there be a prospect of the adoption of such an instrument.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury which has just finished its investigation of the Chicago & Alton "accident," fastens the responsibility for the loss of life upon the engineer and conductor of the freight train, who are declared to have been "criminally careless," and to have acted in disregard of the rules of their employers. Engineer Puffenberger is still in prison awaiting the course of the law, and Conductor Beane is still at large. All the evidence strengthens the case against him, but the theories on which his homicidal conduct is explained differ widely. One account avers that he was so intoxicated while running his last trip that it was necessary to help him on his train; another, stating that he was subject to occasional fits of insanity, is too evidently preliminary to the usual "emotional" plea. There is no doubt that he is still within the limits of Will County, and, from negotiations which his father is essaying with the authorities, it is likely that he would surrender if insured against a lynching.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but grain was weak. Mess pork was quiet and steady, at $15.95@16.00 for cash, and 15.85@15.90 seller September. Lard was active and steady, at 7⅞@8c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm, at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 9⅛@9⅜c for short middles, and 10@[illegible]c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were less active and 1c higher, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 95c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active, but weak, declining 1⅛c, and closed at $1.21 cash, $1.18⅞ seller the month, and $1.13 seller September. Corn was active, and 1@1½c lower, closing at 37¾c cash, [illegible] October. Oats were active and [illegible] at 26½c cash, and 26c seller [illegible] quiet and 1@1½c lower, [illegible] quiet and 5c higher, closing [illegible] seller September, and nominal at $1.00 for No. 3 cash. Hogs were active and steady, at $4.30@4.90 for common heavy to choice light. The cattle market was fairly active for good to choice, but dull for other grades. Sheep were steady at $2.75@4.50.

The telegraph has already stated that the Syndic, or Government of Rome, has prohibited all persons from making processions hereafter through the city under the pretense of going upon pilgrimages. The prohibition is based upon the fact that such gatherings are detrimental to the public welfare, not only because they engender dangerous political excitements, but also because they are liable to originate pestilences like the cholera and other maladies. The Prussian authorities have also forbidden certain religious processions, like that of Corpus Christi, which has always been one of the most prominent annual festivals in Germany. The example set in Europe might well be imitated in this country in a more general sense. The authorities, at least, should have the discretion to regulate all processions and summarily forbid those which subserve no useful purpose. About the worst purpose to which a man can be put is to place him in a procession. They are in the main very ridiculous and often very harmful affairs.

The Wardenship of the Illinois Penitentiary, from which the late Capt. Smith was removed under such mournful circumstances, has been filled by the appointment of Maj. J. W. Wham, and the Governor has given Maj. Wham's place among the Penitentiary Commissioners to the Hon. John M. Southworth. All decent people will be glad that the unseemly strife for Capt. Smith's position, which actually began over his body, has been ended by this appointment. A dispatch from Joliet on Monday last stated, on the authority of a son of Gov. Beveridge, that there had been no less than five applications for the office of Warden, in place of Capt. Smith. Capt. Smith did not die until 8 o'clock Monday morning, and the news of his decease was not promulgated until Monday afternoon. It is probable that all these applications for his shoes were made before the breath had departed from his body, and, as Gov. Beveridge was at the bedside of the dying man, the application of the five Nasbys must have come crowding into the room where the suffering Warden lay.

The text of the new German ecclesiastical law has just been published by the Brooklyn *Catholic Review*. Its principal provisions are as follows: No Catholic priest can publish any disciplinary law or act, excepting as it affects purely religious matters or concerns the clergy; no priests can inflict or publish any disciplinary penalties against any person for fulfilling the laws of the State, whether they conflict or not with the laws of the Church; no priest can publish any disciplinary penalties to be inflicted upon persons for voting or not voting at public elections; no priest can name any person by name in the publication of disciplinary penalties. The penalty affixed for the violation of these provisions is a fine of not less than 1,000 thalers, and imprisonment for not less than two years, and moreover, the offender can be suspended from practicing the profession of clergyman. These provisions, which are applicable to all other denominations as well as Catholics, indicate the determination of the Prussian Government to effect a complete separation of Church and State. As far as they make the State laws superior to those of the Church, the Church authorities will probably yield without question, from force, if for no other reason. When, however, the State undertakes to suspend a clergyman from his functions, it infringes upon one of the most sacred prerogatives of the Church in all ages, and this penalty will not be executed without bitter opposition.

A remarkable illustration of the law of libel in Pennsylvania is furnished by the recent arrest of James B. Hodgskin, Treasurer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. In November, 1872, Mr. Henry F. Sweetzer was General Manager of that road, and his office was at Meadville, Pennsylvania. The Company, surmising that certain frauds were committed in that office, dispatched Mr. Hodgskin to Meadville, from New York. He seized the books and papers, charged Sweetzer with fraud, and compromised with the latter on his paying over $75,000 to the Company. He immediately made a report of the facts in writing to the President of the road. In July, Hodgskin, passing through Meadville, was arrested on a charge of libel brought by Sweetzer, and released only after finding bail in $100,000. He is also to be prosecuted criminally, and the peculiarity of the Pennsylvania law is, that, though Hodgskin may prove the truth of every statement in his report, he may nevertheless be convicted of libel and sent to the Penitentiary. The law of the State permits of no justification for libel, and anything is libelous, no matter how true, which is calculated to affect a man's personal character. Any newspaper or other publisher giving publicity to anything disparaging to any man in Pennsylvania may, if caught within that State, be sent to the Penitentiary, no matter how true his publication may have been.

THE TRIBUNE some days since printed in comparison the Massachusetts Congressional delegations of twenty-five years ago and now, with pay-rolls, showing that while the delegation which included Daniel Webster, John Davis, John Quincy Adams, George Ashmun, Robert C. Winthrop, Julius Rockwell, Charles Hudson, John G. Palfrey, and others, served an entire term (two years) for $37,839, pay and mileage, the present delegation, which includes Butler, Dawes, Hoar, Gooch, Buffinton, Williams, Harris, and others, divides $73,125 before ever their Congressional service begins, and will, further on, divide an additional sum of $121,875 (and have their "necessary traveling expenses") for service and residence in Washington. Now, this comparison was not intended to convey even a hint that Webster and his colleagues were sufficiently well paid, but rather to suggest the natural comment, as an answer to several arguments for the salary-increase, that big pay does not, of itself, imply a command of the best talent. When Webster and his associates divided $37,839 in per diem and mileage, there were not lacking those who thought it too much. Nevertheless, the first successors of the Webster delegation put their pay at $3,000 each, and divided $72,000 in salaries, with mileage extra; the next lot put their pay at $5,000, and divided $120,000 in salaries, with mileage extra; and now the division is on $195,000 and "necessary traveling expenses." In these twenty-five years, therefore, while the cost of a Massachusetts delegation to the people has been grading up from $37,839 to more than $200,000, the personal worth of the delegation has been grading down from Webster and Winthrop to Ben Butler and Ginery Twichell. Howevermuch, as the New York *Evening Post* says, Webster was forced to rely on Boston merchants to "help him out," there is no memory of *official* scandal attaching to him or to his delegation; while the scandals that attach to Butler and his associates will live as long as American history is read. It was not until Congressmen begun to put a high price on themselves that they also begun to make merchandise of their votes. It was not until Congressional place was worth having "in a pecuniary way" that aspirants for honor gave room to aspirants "on the make." And Massachusetts, once proudest of the sisterhood, is not alone in the shame of these evil days.

The last number of the *Financier* recapitulates the condition of several of the Southern States with reference to their public debts. It is thought there is a preparation for partial repudiation in the constitutional amendments in North Carolina, which were adopted at the late election. The Attorney-General of Florida has already given an opinion that the bonds of the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railroad cannot and will not be paid. In North Carolina and South Carolina, lawsuits have been begun by interested parties to test the question. The late issue of bonds in Georgia has been remarkably well negotiated, on account of the plucky position that State has taken. Without in any sense palliating the doctrine of repudiation, the *Financier* frankly says that repudiation of the carpet-bag debt is rather a question of good policy than of moral obligation. It regards the talk of repudiation as quite natural under the circumstances, and believes that repudiation itself is inevitable, unless some improvement in the material condition of the people takes place before long. It says that any other people would raise the same question under the same dreadful pressure of iniquity, and that the discussion in regard to the non-payment of fraudulent bonds is no reflection upon the morality of the Southern people, whatever may be the judgment in regard to its policy.

Simon Cameron has been interviewed by the New York *Herald* on several matters of temporal concern, from which it appears that Simon don't know what to make of the third-term principle, but thinks that Gen. Grant wouldn't run for a third term if he could; that "the great mistake made in that Credit Mobilier business was the systematic lying done by some of those involved;" that Conkling would be the best man for Chief Justice, but he (Simon) don't believe he would take the place on account of higher honors being in store for him; that Senator Howe is a worthy man; that he (Cameron) has drawn his back-pay, believing that it belongs to him as much as any dollar he ever *earned* in his life; that the miserable pittances we are paying our public officers are tending to fill all the offices with rich men to the exclusion of the poor. Cameron's opinion of Ben Butler deserves to be published entire:

> Correspondent—Do you know anything of Gen. Butler's chances in Massachusetts?
>
> Senator Cameron—No; but I do wish in my heart that he may be successful. I have a profound love and admiration for Butler. He is so very able, and he has all that indomitable courage and practical training which I so greatly admire, and which so many of our public men lack. The great curse of our party is the timid, vacillating, meek, and demagogical fellows who force themselves to the front and try to lead us,—your Forneys and your Curtins and your Colfaxes, your Garfields and Daweses and Wilsons and Hoars. I venture to say that all these weak-kneed sisters are opposed to Butler, and yet he towers above them in ability, honesty, and everything else that is noble and good.

So spake the Sage of Lochiel!

The Royal Commission for the investigation of the charges against the Canadian Pacific Credit Mobilier has evidently been packed in the interests of the Government. The only effect of this attempt to evade justice will be to strengthen the Opposition party, which has already shown strength enough to force the Government into an investigation, even though it be a partial one. The latest English papers furnish some intelligence, which also has an important bearing upon the matter. On the 2d inst., Sir C. Dilke asked Mr. Gladstone in Parliament what steps were being taken to ascertain the truth or the falsehood of the Canadian Pacific scandal, and also whether the country would refrain from guaranteeing any portion of the Pacific Railroad loan until the charges were disproved. With reference to the first question, Mr. Gladstone replied that the charges were decidedly within the power of the Legislature of the Dominion, and that the Canadian Ministers were responsible to their own and not to the English Parliament for their acts. He, therefore, thought it was not a matter in which it was either competent or desirable for the English Parliament to interfere. With reference to the question of the loan, Mr. Gladstone further explained that it would not be influenced at all by this scandal, inasmuch as this loan was not a grant to the Pacific Railroad Company or any other corporation, but to the Dominion of Canada (although the loan was made with direct reference to its application to the Canadian Pacific Road). These decisions therefore limit the contest to Canada, and the Canadians must fight it out among themselves, without either help or opposition from the mother country. With a fair field and no favors, the Opposition must eventually carry the day.

WORK FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The assertion is made in *Harper's Weekly* that, "unless some new Credit Mobilier investigation puts a stop to the public business, something will be done at the next session of Congress toward the establishment of a Government telegraph." The same journal then proceeds, as an organ of "Cæsarism" naturally would, to urge the consideration of the project. The condition was well thought of. If there shall be no Credit Mobilier investigation in the next Congress, there is likely to be an occasion for other investigations not less imperative, and, pending the satisfactory disposition of all the frauds now before the country, the Government telegraph scheme will scarcely be reached. Let us see what investigations will demand the attention of the next Congress.

First—There is the Contract and Finance Company, which holds the same relative position to the Central Pacific Railroad that Credit Mobilier holds to the Union Pacific. We infer from the late speech of Gov. Booth, of California, that the people on the Western Coast are thoroughly aroused to the sense of oppression which they and the whole country have suffered at the hands of this gigantic ring. There is little doubt that its affairs will be forced upon the consideration of Congress, and, if they are, they will make a worse showing, if possible, than Credit Mobilier.

Second—The salary-grab will be a leading feature in the next Congress. The demand of the people is that it shall receive the very first consideration. If public sentiment is consulted, its repeal will not occupy very much time; but, as the majority of the next Congress are committed to the support of the bill, either through back-pay, or forward-pay, or both, the fight will probably be long and hotly contested.

Third—The Fort Snelling swindle will make a loud call for investigation. Congress will have to decide whether the War Department can give title to half a million dollars' worth of property in a clandestine manner without consideration and without warrant from Congress. If it can, the people want to know it; if it can't, the people will demand that Steele shall be forced by due process of law to disgorge the plunder, and that those who were guilty of betraying the Government interests into his hands shall be punished for it.

Fourth—The Louisiana case, which was choked off by the adjournment of the Senate, demands Congressional action more than it did at that time. The utter and abject despair in which the people of that State are plunged is illustrated by the advice recently given by Mr. McEnery to his constituents, to demand that the Federal Government shall establish a protectorate there, if it will not rescue the State from the present bogus Government which is pushing the people headlong into bankruptcy and ruin.

Fifth—The New York Custom House wants investigating more than it did in the time of Tom Murphy and Leet and Stocking. Not only have the former abuses been revived under new names, but additional abuses have been furnished in the system of blackmailing that has been adopted. Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. can scarcely fail to bring their case before Congress. It is not improbable that Duden Freres & Co. will be able to make out a similar case. The whole mercantile community of New York, and indeed of the entire country, are deeply interested in having this blackmailing system exposed and suppressed.

Sixth—The cases of Judges Durell, Delahay, and Sherman will call for investigation, unless Congress is willing to see the United States Judiciary fall to the same level of jobbery and corruption that the caucus system has reached.

Seventh—Several newly-elected Senators will enter upon Congressional life in a condition favorable for investigation,—among them Jones, of Nevada, Patterson, of South Carolina, and Hipple-Mitchell, of Oregon.

These suggestions are sufficient, perhaps, to convince *Harper's Weekly* that there will be enough "Credit Mobilier investigations" to occupy the attention of the next Congress. If they have no worse result than to postpone the consideration of the Government telegraph indefinitely, the people will have no reason to complain. If Congress slights the investigations which it ought to make, and takes up Postal Telegraphy, it will simply supply material for more "Credit Mobilier investigations" in the future, and probably worse ones.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Anybody who has passed along Michigan avenue from Monroe street southward during the past few weeks, and remarked the rapid and graceful growth of the Exposition building, will entertain no doubt as to the success of the exhibition, which will probably be in a good working condition before the 1st of October. The energy and good management that have succeeded in erecting a building of such magnificent proportions, in so short a time and without any ostentation, may be trusted to insure the success of the Exposition to which it is to be devoted. There are thousands of people even in Chicago who are unaware of the magnitude which this enterprise has assumed. A building which occupies the space of two whole blocks and one street, with a height from which the whole city and surrounding country can be seen; substantially built and with more than the usual precautions against fire; of graceful proportions and pleasing appearance, is the quiet, unassuming work of private capital, contributed by business men interested in the progress of the city, and within two years after the destruction of their own property and the loss of their own business. It is an eloquent monument to the recuperative energies of Chicago. It will show to the country that Chicago not only possessed within itself the means for supplying all that had been lost in the great fire less than two years ago, but was able, in addition thereto, to provide facilities never before offered for the display of the trade and commerce of which it is the natural centre. It is essentially for the benefit of the Northwest that the Exposition has been organized. There has been no intention of giving it a national, international, or universal character. We have home interests enough to demand all the attention that an annual Exposition can give; and, while there is nothing constrained about the enterprise, and no disposition to exclude any who desire to avail themselves of the occasion, the Exposition really belongs to the Northwest. It is calculated to illustrate the progress and present condition of the production and industries of the vast district of which Chicago may be said to be the capital.

The rapid advance which has been made in the undertaking is a timely comment on the greater efficiency of private enterprise as compared with public works. This Exposition has been organized, the stock subscribed, the plans adopted, and the building nearly completed, during the time that City Aldermen and County Commissioners have been haggling over the competition for the Court-House plans. Private enterprise goes quietly to work in a business-like way, and accomplishes its purposes, with no unnecessary delays, no suspicion of jobs, and no favoritism to clog its steps. If the final adoption of a plan for the new Court-House shall lead to the erection of as appropriate and creditable a building for the uses to which it is to be devoted as the Exposition Building is for its purposes, the people of Chicago will have reason to congratulate themselves.

The complete success of the Chicago Exhibition is betokened, outside of the energy of the managers, by the fact that all the space was engaged sometime ago, and that there has been a necessity for enlarging the gallery. The population of Chicago alone is large enough to supply all the attendance that could be desired for three or four weeks. In addition to this, the number of strangers in the city on ordinary business, all of whom will be sure to visit the Exhibition, will furnish 3,000 or 4,000 visitors a day. Besides these, there will be a flood of people from all parts of the Northwest, who will come with the joint purpose of seeing new Chicago and inspecting the Exposition. The absence of the usual competitive feature of similar expositions, no prizes being offered, will contribute to the legitimate success of the October fair. There will be but one common aim among all exhibitors,—to display their articles to the best advantage, and to impress upon the public the real progress that is making in the arts, sciences, manufactures, and industries of the country. There will be no petty jealousies, distracting rivalries, or scandalous favoritism. Probably the most valuable and instructive museum in all Europe at the present time is the Albert Memorial Institute, in London, which is a permanent exposition of the manufactures and arts, each business being complete in itself, and conducted before the eyes of the visitor in all its departments without competition, but with the same detail and regularity as in the large manufactures. It is probable that the Chicago fair this fall will lead to the establishment of a permanent Exposition, and it is on this account particularly fortunate that the somewhat meaningless, and sometimes unfair, system of medals and prizes has not been adopted.

SHOOTING POLICEMEN.

Within the past day or two, four policemen have been shot at, while engaged in the discharge of their duties, by desperadoes, who were either engaged in burglarious operations or were found under suspicious circumstances, which warranted the police in stopping them and calling them to account. Officer O'Neill was shot in the shoulder by a burglar, who had escaped from one of the preventive police, and who had been caught coming out of a store in which he had collected together a large quantity of plunder for removal. Fortunately, the wound was only a flesh one. Officer Jacobs surprised three burglars at work in a saloon and billiard hall in the North Division. Without waiting for help, although near his police station, he sprang in among them and attempted to arrest them. One of the gang, who was hard pressed, turned and shot the officer in the neck, inflicting a fatal wound, and the whole gang escaped. The third case was that of Officer Cudmore, who, while trying to arrest one of three roughs, was shot, by another of the crowd, through the thigh, inflicting a severe wound. The fourth case is that of Officer Clancy, a new man on the force, who, night before last, espied three suspicious characters going into an alley on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street. He called out to them to halt, when one of them instantly turned round and fired at the officer, the ball fortunately going through his hat instead of through his head, as had been designed. The gang then made good their escape.

This matter of shooting policemen is beginning to wear a serious aspect, and if some method of checking it is not adopted, it must seriously affect the efficiency of the force, and more or less demoralize the men. In many of the police districts, where a few men have to patrol a large area, and are necessarily at long distances from each other, the odds against them are fearful. The policemen have to travel alone. The desperadoes travel in squads and are always well armed. Professional burglars and thieves know the beats of policemen, and have thus every advantage in their favor. It is impossible for one policeman to handle one of these gangs, especially if they are armed. They know their power well enough, and the chances of escape, and they are exercising this power with the utmost boldness, shooting policemen not only as the last means of escape from arrest, but even when they are stopped or questioned, and when they could effect their escape without resort to the pistol. There are two ways in which this alarming condition of things may be remedied. One is by a retort in kind. Policemen do not use their pistols enough. The shooting of these four officers, without any attempt on their part to reply in the same manner, and the escape of the desperadoes, will encourage all others of the same class to do likewise, and we may expect to hear of a continuance of the practice until two or three of the scoundrels get their deserts with cold lead. There is nothing so demoralizing to these brutal cowards as the death of two or three of their number, and the knowledge that a policeman can shoot as well as they. At the same time, this involves a delicate question, as it would be very unwise to give policemen a wholesale discretion in shooting, from the fact that many of them have but very little discretion of their own. Another way to regulate the matter would be to have the patrolmen travel in pairs instead of alone. These desperadoes are cowards at best, and would seldom have the temerity to attack two policemen. Arrests also would be made absolutely certain. There would also be the consolation that, if one of the policeman was disabled by a shot, the scoundrel himself would get shot by the former's companion. To this method also there is the objection of the scarcity of policemen, and the fact that a still larger area would be left unguarded than is now the case. One or the other of these methods, however, must engage the attention of the authorities, and it is possible that they may be able to make them practicable. One thing is certain—if these scoundrels find out that they can shoot at policemen with impunity and thus effect their escape, the whole force will soon be demoralized, and the entire community will be left exposed to the depredations of these gangs of scoundrels.

THE DEBTOR CLASS.

Treasurer-General F. E. Spinner, the complete letter-writer, has just published another essay on the national finances. Having written to every person in the United States on the subject, he, some months ago, wrote an elaborate letter to a gentleman in Australia. The present letter is addressed to an editor at Frankfort, in Germany. Gen. Spinner, after enumerating the causes which have delayed the resumption of specie payments, adds the following statement:

> Then come the real opponents of the measure *per se*. Chief among these is the debtor class, which, in this country, is largely in the majority. The persons constituting this majority desire to pay their debts with cheap money.

This suggests the inquiry whether the debtor class can, in any sense, be in the majority without involving a condition of general bankruptcy. When the debts of the whole people exceed their credits or assets, the country must of necessity be bankrupt. Have we in this country any class of the community besides bankrupts who are exclusively debtors? A man who owes one hundred dollars, and has that much money due to him, or on deposit, or in his hands, cannot be said to belong to the debtor class, or, if he can thus be classed, he must also belong to the creditor class. Speaking in a financial sense, there must be a creditor for every debtor, or, more strictly speaking, every dollar of debt is offset by a dollar of credit. Every debt is owed to somebody. There are but comparatively few persons who owe debts who have not a corresponding amount due to them. Every wholesale merchant who buys on credit sells on credit, and if his customers, the retailers, sell on credit, then in each case the creditors and debtors are equally balanced. So long as a creditor is essential to the existence of a debtor, and as in almost every instance the man who is debtor is at the same time a creditor to some other person, it is difficult to understand how the debtors can so largely exceed the creditors. Certainly, there can be no difference in the amount owned by debtors and the amount owing to creditors.

Of the persons engaged in occupations of all kinds in the United States, more than one-half are engaged in agriculture. As a class, their indebtedness is small, and only from season to season. They pay this indebtedness with their productions. When they cannot produce enough to pay their debts, they are insolvent. What they produce is the result of their labor, and they are certainly not interested in exchanging that labor for cheap money. The next most numerous class is composed of those who live by their weekly or monthly wages. These either board or keep house. They are the retail purchasers. On Monday morning they begin work, and at the same time become debtors for their board or rent, or to their grocers, butchers, and hucksters. During the week or month intervening before pay-day, these persons are all debtors, and the aggregate of their debts is very large; but they are at the same time creditors to the amount of their accrued wages, and, when they receive the latter, they pay their debts. Gen. Spinner probably considers the men who owe money on bond and mortgage as constituting the debtor class. It would be extravagant to assume that these constitute a large majority of the people. But are they exclusively debtors? When they borrow money, it is presumed that they invest it in something, put it out where it will produce; they either lend it to others, invest it in stocks, or put it in business where, in the shape of manufactures or other articles, it is disposed of at a profit for cash or in credit to others. In either case, to the extent of their solvency, they must either have the money itself or a corresponding credit. When they do not have either, then they are bankrupt.

In point of fact, if Gen. Spinner's statement were true, that the majority of the people owed more than was coming to them, the majority of the people would be bankrupt, and the country would be actually insolvent. This is probably not the kind of news which Gen. Spinner intended to send to Frankfort-on-the-Main for publication. It seems to show how dangerous a pure patriot can be to his native country if he is allowed the unlimited use of pens, ink, and paper.

ST. LOUIS AND THE IOWA TRADE.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in the form of a letter from Des Moines, suggests the portentous inquiry, "Why St. Louis does not invade Iowa, and wrest from the Modocs of Chicago their exclusive hunting-grounds?" The correspondent has been all along the Des Moines Valley, and reaches the conclusion that the Iowa people are waiting with the anxiety of "venerable spinsters" for St. Louis to come and take them. At the same time, the writer discovered that, though St. Louis could afford, and absolutely does sell, goods 3 per cent cheaper than Chicago, and is, geographically, much nearer to Iowa, still, the people of Iowa can purchase all they need in Chicago, and have the purchases put down in Iowa, 1 to 4½ per cent cheaper than they can from St. Louis. As an illustration of how St. Louis is appreciated at Des Moines, the writer says: "The only St. Louis newspapers that come to this office besides the *Republican* are two copies of the weekly *Democrat* and one copy of the *Globe*." One of the special grievances under which it is represented St. Louis labors in Iowa is the popular judgment that north and south railways are but poor affairs; and the writer discovers that this is "One of the deep-laid devices of shrewd, Chicago Yankeeism and the fellows who preach the deep damnableness of north and south railways are the paid emissaries of that Satanic City." Then follows two columns of speculation as to how St. Louis may drive the Chicago Modocs out of Iowa, concluding with the following despairing wail:

> I suppose a dozen committees of Iowa people might visit St. Louis to ignite our incombustible Board of Trade, and the enthusiasm would reach the fever heat of a banquet at the Southern and an excursion in hacks to Shaw's Garden, or on a steamboat to Carondelet. Then it would suddenly cool as the genteel coat-tail of the last committeeman had disappeared within the door of the car that was to carry him home.

In an article on Law Reform, the *Nation* draws attention to the organization of the English Bench, which consists of eighteen Common Law Judges, four Equity Judges, one Judge for Probate and Divorce, another for Admiralty, and about half-a-dozen who constitute an Appellate Court. These, with a Court of Bankruptcy, some criminal tribunals, and a few local courts of limited jurisdiction, do all the judicial work of the Kingdom. The fact that about thirty men can discharge the judicial duties of a great and wealthy people is likely to occasion surprise in this country, where the judicial system is so much more extended and complicated. There is one reasonable explanation of it. The English judiciary is not only able, but absolutely unimpeachable. Their administration of justice has been so uniformly impartial that there is little encouragement for a man to enter upon litigation without some good ground. On the other hand, it is a common practice in this country, not discouraged by business men as a rule, to engage in litigation for the express purpose of delaying settlements. There is an advantage in paying 6 or 7 per cent legal interest for money wrapped up in a law-suit when the commercial rate ranges from 10 per cent upwards. This custom is one of the causes why the dockets are filled and our courts clogged with suits that have no merit, but furnish occasion for additional courts. This is one of the evils of litigation in this country which calls for reform.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There has been no Congressional back-pay refunded since July 27, when the total was $218,645.88, credited to fifty-two persons, being an average of $4,204.73 to each. The least individual amount, probably, was that refunded by Senator Casserly, of California, who got only $970.40 more than the old pay and mileage allowed him. The portion to Senator Corbett, of Oregon, was so small (about $200) that he flung it to the Washington Monument Association. The largest amount refunded, so far as publicly known, was $4,812, by Sam S. Cox, of New York. For further particulars inquire of the public officers in charge of the books, at Washington, and be told: "It is none of your business." But ain't it, though?

—If fifty-two persons refunded an average of $4,204.73 Congressional back-pay, 265 other persons, who have not refunded, may be estimated to have received, by the same average, $1,114,253.45. Thus the total of the steal, by and for the membership of the last Congress, was $1,332,899.33. The disbursing officers of the Senate and House are curtly reticent about the exact figures.

—There has been, to this date, positively no refunding of the Congressional forward pay, of which a total of $1,143,750 has been drawn from the Treasury up to Aug. 4, the last monthly pay day of Congressmen who begin to serve next December.

—The election in Nebraska, Oct. 14, is to be for County officers, and notes of busy preparation are heard in the land.

—The election in Kansas, Nov. 4, is to be for an entire new House in the Legislature, a portion of the State Senate, and for County officers. There is no general State ticket. In very many of the Districts and Counties the new-party movement has reached the point of co-operation between the laboring classes of both town and country, and conventions have been called in their united interest. Even the Lawrence *Tribune*, erstwhile the mouthpiece of "Old Pom," is forced to this utterance:

> The high places of the land have too long been filled by men of notoriously low moral character and habits. . . . The complicity of our public men with glaring schemes of plunder had become a national disease that was fast approaching the vitals of the Republic. It only needed, however, some glaring public disregard of the public sense of decency and virtue, to awake that popular instinct which, though often erratic, is seldom essentially wrong. The mad scheme of Southern Secession might have been prosecuted to successful consummation, had not the national homicides grown bold enough to open their fire upon the national flag in Charleston Harbor. The sound of that cannon called a wavering nation to its feet, and produced a reknitting of the wasted sinews, a deepening and quickening of the old patriotic blood. And so our public men might have gone on in their schemes of plunder until the national foundations were gone, had not the amazing audacity and reckless criminality of the "salary steal" aroused the slumbering indignation of the entire people.

—At St. Paul, Minn., as well as at Minneapolis, the laboring classes are organizing to co-operate with the farmers in sending delegates to the Owatonna State Convention, Sept. 2. The regular Democratic Convention is called at St. Paul, Sept. 24. The call for a County Convention at Long Lake, near Minneapolis, Aug. 29, reads as follows:

> All citizens of Hennepin County, regardless of party affiliations, who are favorable to the present movement of workingmen against the outrageous encroachments of capital, and who are ready to sever their connections with the old political parties and cast their fortunes with the progressive movement, are earnestly invited to meet in mass convention [etc.].

—That the Des Moines Convention was not such an insignificant farce as the Davenport *Gazette* would have the world believe is evident from the great uneasiness which has caused it to publish seven long and short articles about this "farce." Especially, it dwells with ill-concealed pain on the thought that the Democratic party will go to pieces in the State of Iowa. Indeed, the Democratic party has been a worthy and vigilant ally to the Republican party, as the last election has shown.—*Der Demokrat (German), Davenport, Iowa.*

—The Burlington *Hawkeye* and other Radical papers have been telling us how more than stone dead the Democratic party is. Yet the *Hawkeye* now asserts that if the Democrats would nominate a straight-out party ticket in this State, they would poll a larger vote than was given to Greeley last fall, or will be given to the Anti-Monopoly ticket this fall. Will the *Hawkeye* tell us whether that is the usual method by which parties give proof of their death and burial?—*Keokuk Constitution.*

—For Governor the Convention at Des Moines, Aug. 13, selected a man of their own class, an enlightened, intelligent, and educated farmer, Jacob G. Vale, of Van Buren County; for Lieutenant-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell, of Dubuque County; for Supreme Judge, B. J. Hall, of Des Moines County. All these gentlemen were members of the last Legislature. There, without fear, favor, or hope of reward, they stood boldly up, and battled for the rights of the people. They boldly grappled the overshadowing and all-powerful petitions and claims of the almost omnipotent railroad interest.—*Burlington Gazette.*

—In the Carpenter-Rankin convention, at Des Moines, June 25, were five Iowa Congressmen, as delegates, who will not take their seats for the terms for which they were elected until next December. These five Congressmen who have not been sworn in nor discharged the first duty of their place, who may all die before December, and so never do the first stroke of work for their constituents, have drawn under the increase-of-salary law $3,125 apiece of salary, already since the 4th of last March. That is neither "back-pay" nor "forward-pay," they have not been sworn into office, and yet are getting their salaries.

—During the campaign immediately following the exposure of the Tammany frauds, the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, an organ of the office-holders' party, for the purpose of connecting the Democratic party with the Tammany frauds, said:

> We lay this down as an axiom: Whenever any political party is in power, it is responsible for all evils growing directly out of the administration of the Government. It may not be to blame for the crimes of a vicious opposition outside of the Government, but for all offenses, neglects, and mistakes in the management of the Government, the party in power is alone responsible. It is responsible for the acts of its agents, and is excusable and pardonable for their crimes of omission and commission only when it promptly removes and punishes the guilty. When it fails to do this, fairly and squarely, the crimes of its agents become its own crimes, for which a virtuous and justice-loving people must hold it responsible. They can permit no equivocation, ruse, or double-dealing, but must demand open and even-handed justice. By this standard we are willing the Republican party should be judged,—by it it must and will be judged.

The standard of political value here set up is the correct one. . . . If the Democratic party, judged by this standard, was justly condemned, what will be the final judgment of the people respecting the Republican party? It will be that this party is the most scandalous, the most criminal, the most untrustworthy, and the most corrupt of any party that has ever existed.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

—A while since the Hartford *Courant* mentioned that a bid for the granite contract for the new State-House in that city had been put in by the quarry company in which Gen. Butler had an interest. In reply to a letter of inquiry, Gen. Butler wrote that "he never put in a bid for Government work in his life," and added: "This instance will show you how false all other newspaper stories about me are, any that the lying rascal who edited the *Courant* knew this was false when he put it in." The *Courant*, we are glad to see, does not lose its temper under this provocation, contenting itself with a little mildish sarcasm on the General's skill in house-building and furnishing, and the generosity that lends needy and deserving friends—Jonas French, for instance—a trifling matter of $90,000, or so, without security. "General Butler is such an abused man," says the *Courant*, "that those who think he would not loan any personal friend $90,000, without security, to buy a granite quarry, are undoubtedly governed by prejudice and disposed to judge him harshly. He would be a mean man indeed who would refuse to give a friend $90,000 to develop a quarry. A contribution of that sort would not only assist a needy friend, but would be a valuable help toward the development of the mineral resources of the State."—*Springfield Republican.*

—The purpose and inducing object of the visit of President Grant to Speaker Blaine at his residence in this city, has been the subject of much speculation among politicians hereabouts. Some affect to believe that it has been occasioned by a friendly and social motive, while others intimate that it has much to do with the plans and arrangements for the next Presidency. It is evident, from the gathering of office-holders and Administration file-leaders, and certain projected moves on the National checkerboard, somewhat ambiguously made, perhaps, yet still capable of easy and plain interpretation, that some political movement of importance is in progress. Precisely what this is it may be difficult to be determined by those not favored with views inside the "charmed circle," but certain glimpses therein strongly lead to the conclusion that the President has made a change in his "policy" in reference to the next Presidency, and, instead of supporting with the whole power of his Administration the nomination of Mr. Elihu B. Washburne as his successor, which it has been announced might be his intention, he has now determined on using the whole power at his command to secure a renomination for himself, and plainer evidences of this determination may be expected in the horizon of the near future. Blaine, willing to enter the lists for the Republican nomination against Washburne, or even, if necessary, to lead any bolting opposition under the name of Labor Reform, or any other popular movement, is yet too timid and sagacious withal to array himself against Grant and his patronage.—*Augusta (Me.) Correspondence Boston Post.*

—The "forward pay" chaps may yet find themselves "up a stump." There are two or three "vacancies" in Congress, and the election to fill these vacancies will not take place till November. Now, can those then elected draw pay for a longer time than that for which they are elected? Can a man draw pay for a period of time which he was not a Congressman at all? And, what right has anybody to know or determine who are members of Congress, and who are not, before Congress is organized, a single credential handed in, or a single member sworn in? What business has the old doorkeeper, whose term expired the 4th of March last, to be paying new and hypothetical Congressmen $625 per month, out of the Federal Treasury? These are questions the people would like to have answered.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.*

...ouse are curtly reticent about the exact
...has been, to this date, positively no
...of the Congressional forward pay, of
...tal of $1,143,750 has been drawn from
...ry up to Aug. 4, the last monthly pay
...ngressmen who begin to serve next

...election in Nebraska, Oct. 14, is to be
...y officers, and notes of busy prepara-
...ard in the land.
...lection in Kansas, Nov. 4, is to be for
...new House in the Legislature, a por-
...s State Senate, and for County officers.
...no general State ticket. In very many
...istricts and Counties the new-party
...t has reached the point of co-operation
...he laboring classes of both town and
...and conventions have been called in
...ed interest. Even the Lawrence *Trib-*
...while the mouthpiece of "Old Pom," is
...this utterance:

...places of the land have too long been filled
...notoriously low moral character and habits.
...The complicity of our public men with
...hemes of plunder had become a national dis-
...was fast approaching the vitals of the Repub-
...ly needed, however, some glaring public
...of the public sense of decency and virtue,
...that popular instinct which, though often
...seldom essentially wrong. The mad scheme
...rn Secession might have been prosecuted to
...consummation, had not the national homi-
...rn bold enough to open their fire upon the
...ag in Charleston Harbor. The sound of that
...alled a wavering nation to its feet, and pro-
...eknitting of the wasted sinews, a deepening
...ckening of the old patriotic blood. And so
...lic men might have gone on in their
...of plunder until the national foundations were
...d not the amazing audacity and reckless crim-
...the "salary steal" aroused the slumbering
...on of the entire people.

...St. Paul, Minn., as well as at Minneapo-
...laboring classes are organizing to co-op-
...ith the farmers in sending delegates to
...tonna State Convention, Sept. 2. The
...Democratic Convention is called at St.
...pt. 24. The call for a County Conven-
...Long Lake, near Minneapolis, Aug. 29,
...follows:

...zens of Hennepin County, regardless of par-
...ions, who are favorable to the present move-
...workingmen against the outrageous encroach-
...capital, and who are ready to sever their con-
...with the old political parties and cast their
...with the progressive movement, are earnestly
...to meet in mass convention [etc.].

...at the Des Moines Convention was not
...n insignificant farce as the Davenport
...would have the world believe is evident
...he great uneasiness which has caused it
...lish seven long and short articles about
...farce." Especially, it dwells with ill-con-
...pain on the thought that the Democratic
...will go to pieces in the State of Iowa. In-
...he Democratic party has been a worthy
...vigilant ally to the Republican party, as
...st election has shown.—*Der Demokrat*
...an), *Davenport, Iowa.*

...he Burlington *Hawkeye* and other Radical
...have been telling us how more than
...dead the Democratic party is. Yet the
...eye now asserts that if the Democrats
...nominate a straight-out party ticket in
...tate, they would poll a larger vote than
...iven to Greeley last fall, or will be given
...Anti-Monopoly ticket this fall. Will the
...eye tell us whether that is the usual meth-
...y which parties give proof of their death
...gurial?—*Keokuk Constitution.*

...or Governor the Convention at Des Moines,
...13, selected a man of their own class, an
...htened, intelligent, and educated farmer,
...G. Vale, of Van Buren County; for Lieu-
...t-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell, of Dubuque
...ty; for Supreme Judge, B. J. Hall, of Des-
...s County. All these gentlemen were
...ers of the last Legislature. There, with-
...fear, favor, or hope of reward, they stood
...y up, and battled for the rights of the peo-
...They boldly grappled the overshadowing
...all-powerful petitions and claims of the
...t omnipotent railroad interest.—*Burling-*
...*azette.*

...the Carpenter-Rankin convention, at Des
..., June 25, were five Iowa Congressmen,
...egates, who will not take their seats for
...rms for which they were elected until next
...mber. These five Congressmen who have
...en sworn in nor discharged the first duty
...ir place, who may all die before December,
...never do the first stroke of work for
...constituents, have drawn under the in-
...-of-salary law $3,125 apiece of salary, al-
...since the 4th of last March. That is nei-
..."back-pay" nor "forward-pay," they
...not been sworn into office, and yet are get-
...heir salaries.

...uring the campaign immediately following
...xposure of the Tammany frauds, the Utica
...*Herald*, an organ of the office-holders'
...for the purpose of connecting the Dem-
...party with the Tammany frauds, said:

...ay this down as an axiom: Whenever any po-
...party is in power, it is responsible for all evils
...ing directly out of the administration of the
...ment. It may not be to blame for the crimes
...icious opposition outside of the Government,
...all offenses, neglects, and mistakes in the man-
...t of the Government, the party in power is
...ponsible. It is responsible for the acts of its
..., and is excusable and pardonable for their
...of omission and commission only when it
...tly removes and punishes the guilty. When it
...do this, fairly and squarely, the crimes of its
...becomes its own crimes, for which a virtuous
...stice-loving people must hold it responsible,
...can permit no equivocation, ruse, or double-
...g, but must demand open and even-handed
...By this standard we are willing the Republi-
...ty should be judged,—by it it must and will be

...standard of political value here set up is
...correct one. . . . If the Democratic
..., judged by this standard, was justly con-
...d, what will be the final judgment of the
...e respecting the Republican party? It will
...at this party is the most scandalous, the
...criminal, the most untrustworthy, and the
...corrupt of any party that has ever ex-
...—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

...while since the Hartford *Courant* men-
...d that a bid for the granite contract for
...w State-House in that city had been put
...the quarry company in which Gen. Butler
...n interest. In reply to a letter of inquiry,
...Butler wrote that "he never put in a bid
...overnment work in his life," and added:
...s instance will show you how false all oth-
...wspaper stories about me are, any that the
...rascal who edited the *Courant* knew this
...alse when he put it in." The *Courant*, we are
...o see, does not lose its temper under this
...cation, contenting itself with a little mild
...arcasm on the General's skill in house-
...ing and furnishing, and the generosity that
...needy and deserving friends—Jonas French,
...stance—a trifling matter of $90,000, or so,
...out security. "General Butler is such an
...d man," says the *Courant*, "that those
...hink he would not loan any personal friend
...00, without security, to buy a granite quarry,
...ndoubtedly governed by prejudice and dis-
...to judge him harshly. He would be a
...man indeed who would refuse to give a
...$90,000 to develop a quarry. A contribu-
...f that sort would not only assist a needy
..., but would be a valuable help toward the
...opment of the mineral resources of the
..."—*Springfield Republican.*

...he purpose and inducing object of the visit
...esident Grant to Speaker Blaine at his res-
...e in this city, has been the subject of much
...lation among politicians hereabouts. Some
...to believe that it has been occasioned by
...ndly and social motive, while others inti-
...hat it has much to do with the plans and
...gements for the next Presidency. It is
...t, from the gathering of office-holders and
...istration file-leaders, and certain projected
...on the National checkerboard, somewhat
...uously made, perhaps, yet still capable
...sy and plain interpretation, that some
...al movement of importance is in progress.
...ely what this is it may be difficult to be
...ned by those not favored with views in-
...e "charmed circle," but certain glimpses
...n strongly lead to the conclusion that the
...ent has made a change in his "policy" in
...nce to the next Presidency, and, instead
...pporting with the whole power of his Ad-
...ration the nomination of Mr. Elihu B.
...burne as his successor, which it has been
...nced might be his intention, he has now
...ained on using the whole power at his
...and to secure a renomination for himself,
...ainer evidences of this determination may
...ected in the horizon of the near future.
..., willing to enter the lists for the Repub-
...omination against Washburne, or even, if
...ary, to lead any bolting opposition under
...me of Labor Reform, or any other popu-
...ovement, is yet too timid and sagacious
...to array himself against Grant and his
...age.—*Augusta (Me.) Correspondence Bos...*

...he "forward pay" chaps may yet find
...elves "up a stump." There are two or
..."vacancies" in Congress, and the elec-
...fill these vacancies will not take place till
...ber. Now, can those then elected draw
...r a longer time than that for which they
...cted? Can a man draw pay for a period
...e which he was not a Congressman at all?
...what right has anybody to know or deter-
...who are members of Congress, and who
...al, before Congress is organized, a single
...al handed in, or a single member sworn?
...What business has the old doorkeeper,
...term expired the 4th of March last, to
...ing new and hypothetical Congressmen
...er month, out of the Federal Treasury?
...are questions the people would like to
...answered.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.*

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry of Dubuque, Ia.

Address by D. W. Adams, Master of the National Grange.

Although the Granges Are Not Political, Its Members Are Citizens as Well as Farmers.

If They Want Their Political Work Well Done They Must Do It Themselves.

Meetings of the Coles County and Vermilion County, Ill., Farmers.

Meeting of the Dubuque County, Iowa, Patrons of Husbandry—Address of the Hon. D. W. Adams, of the National Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 20.—A meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry of Dubuque was held to-day in Spenceler's Grove, 9 miles west of Dubuque. All the Granges in the county were represented. The meeting took the shape of a picnic sociable. The day was delightful, and everything passed off pleasantly. After dinner, it was addressed for about three-quarters of an hour by the Hon. D. W. Adams, Master of the National Grange. The following is a brief synopsis of his able and eloquent speech: He commenced by referring to the disadvantages under which farmers labored, not only when struggling for the honors and emoluments of life, but when it became necessary to defend themselves from oppressive combinations or unfriendly legislation, by reason of the isolation in which they lived, scattered on the prairies, having for days and weeks little communication with anybody save their own families. The natural and inevitable result is, he fails to make the mental and moral progress he otherwise would. Furthermore, while he is drudging on the farm day and night, month after month, and year after year, professional politicians nominate candidates for him, lawyers in the Legislature or court-room make or enforce the laws for him, and speculators fix the price of his wheat. The Patrons of Husbandry is an organization intended to remedy this as far as possible. It is not a religious sect, a political party, or corporate association. It is based upon broader principles and has a higher purpose, and there may be Grangers whose highest idea of its benefits is to buy a plow $5 cheaper or sell a steer for $5 more, but the progress of the individual of the class of the community which the Patrons design to accomplish is a result that cannot be measured by money nor even by the fact that the farmer will be able to compete with the monopolists on his own grounds, wit against wit, mind against mind. A certain class of writers feel it proper to say of the Patrons: "If their leaders are honest, they may be able to accomplish something,"—an insinuation that the Patrons are a set of ignorant clodhoppers, led by men of doubtful honesty, and this is the very point the Patrons propose to take care of,—to educate and discipline its members until they can discipline with leaders and lead themselves. A special interest is taken just now, particularly by the class of men who have been in the habit of filling the offices and pocketing the salaries, in the action of the Patrons regarding politics. They warn us not to meddle with politics, but rather to keep on producing 15-cent corn, and try to devise some way to raise it for a shilling. But in becoming Patrons we never relinquished our right to participate in politics. On the contrary, while advising that the Patrons as an organization take no part in politics, the speaker urged that as individuals they inform themselves more fully upon political matters, and attend with more fidelity to their political duties than ever before. Politics have become corrupt not because honest men have attended too closely to political matters, but because they have neglected them too much. Let honest men all over the country see to it that only worthy and competent men are put in nomination at the caucus, and when election comes honest men will not be compelled to choose between two corrupt men for office. When the township caucus comes off, what do we find? We find the farmer holding his plow, the carpenter shoving his plane, the shoemaker hammering his sole-leather, the blacksmith at work at his forge, but every corrupt politician and purchasable knave in the community turns out, and the industrial classes leave the politics of their county in their hands. The speaker dwelt emphatically upon this point, and hoped to see the day when it would be deemed as much a patriotic duty to watch over our liberties at the polls in time of peace as to defend them on the battle-field in time of war. He referred to a speech made by one S. M. Smith, who made a speech in Illinois a few weeks ago, in which he used language to the effect that if legislation hostile to the agricultural interests was continued, those guilty of it should be driven out of the State; that many a tree should bear human fruit, and that certain actions deserved, and, if he could have his way, should receive, a coat of tar and feathers. All this the speaker deemed utterly unwarrantable language. The course here indicated means nothing less than civil war, with all its attendant horrors. It means an acknowledgment of the inefficiency of the ballot to preserve the liberties of the people. It means the failure of the principles of self-government, and the speaker repeated his injunction to rely upon the ballot for the righting of whatever wrongs afflicted them, and to repudiate and rebuke lawlessness in all its forms.

Convention of Coles County (Ill.) Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Aug. 20.—The farmers of Coles County met in grand convention here to-day. By 7 o'clock a. m. they were pouring into our little city by hundreds, in wagons, on horses, and by every conveyance possible. The townships were represented by delegations. As they came into the city, headed by bands of music, it looked as though the farmers meant business. The delegations were carrying banners with such inscriptions as these: "Equal Rights to All; Special Favors to None;" "Down with Monopolies;" "No More Office-Seekers; Let the Office Seek the Man;" "In our Detestation of Salary-Grabbers We Know no Party—no Republicans, no Democrats." Every banner was decorated with some product of the farm. The meeting was addressed at the fair-ground by the Hon. W. F. Flagg, President of the State Farmer's Association; the Hon. M. J. Comman, editor of the *Western Rural*, and Gen. Charles Black, all of whom made able speeches of some length, which were listened to with great attention.

Vermilion County Farmers Treated to a Stale Defense of the Salary-Grab.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 20.—What was intended for a grand harvest home meeting of the farmers of Vermilion County was partially defeated by the character of the speaking. There was assembled on the fair grounds at Catlin to-day a very large number of people, who had come expecting to hear a discussion of the transportation question that would give them a clearer insight into the causes that depress them, but in its stead they were treated by the Hon. Joseph J. Cannon to a tame defense of the salary-grab, and a plea for the return of the good old days when the mails were loaded down with books and documents bearing the franks of Congressmen. Mr. Cannon's speech was in every respect a failure, as the farmers in this county are determined upon nothing so much as routing out the Congressional till-tappers.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Aug. 20.—The surveying party of the Grand Junction Railroad resumed operations to-day, laying out a line from Quincy to Mason City by way of Mendon, Mt. Sterling, and Beardstown. The ordinance granting right of way, etc., to the new Bridge Company has been submitted to the City Council, and will undoubtedly be passed, after slight modifications, being for a wagon as well as a railroad bridge. The project has the indorsement of a great many of our people.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20.—At a call of the City Council of Covington, Ky., persons holding stock in the Covington & Lexington Railroad, who are now litigating the Bawler heirs for possession of the road, held a meeting at Paris, Ky., to-day. About twenty stockholders were present, representing personally and by proxy nearly $1,250,000. A stock-call of the meeting was taken with a view to obtain an expression of the stockholders in favor of selling the road as soon as possessed of it to the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Resolutions were passed disapproving of the Covington Council in calling the meeting, and that the present was no time to talk about disposing of the road, when the Directory had not possession of it, and had not the means to ascertain its actual value. The Kentucky Court of Appeals last April decided that the road belonged to the old stockholders, out of whose hands it was sold, but judgment is suspended pending a motion for a rehearing.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 20.—The vote in this city, yesterday, on the additional subscription by this county to the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad stood 1,114 for and 89 against the subscription. This will carry the county, even if all the country districts vote negatively. The completion of this road, which has been delayed for want of this additional subscription, will now be pushed rapidly to this point.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company relaid their track along Poplar street to the river front this morning, restoring their communication with the levee, elevators, lumber-yards, etc. A motion to dissolve the injunction against the city, granted by Judge Knight, yesterday, will be argued before the Circuit Court Sept. 15.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—The officers of the Peru, Mendota & State Line and Milwaukee & Northern Illinois Railroad Company have been in session to-day, and agreed upon a consolidation of all the roads, forming an air-line road from Milwaukee to St. Louis. They take the old graded road-bed, formerly called the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad, but long since defunct, leaving the city to pay the bonds issued in aid of the enterprise.

OIL EXPLOSION.

An Oil Tank in a Pittsburgh Refinery Demolished.

One Person Burned to Death—Property Loss, $10,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 20.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, a tank in the Commercial Oil Works, at the corner of Thirty-second street and the main track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, exploded with a terrible report. The wall of the building on the Thirty-second street side, about 90 feet long, was demolished, and the flames of the burning oil leaped across the street to the Petrolite Oil Refinery, owned by Wormser, Meyer & Co., setting the cooper and paint-shops of that concern in a blaze in an instant. In the cooper-shop four men, named Gallagher, Emminger, Magee, and Jacob Miter, were at work. The three former of the workmen escaped with barely their lives, their hair and whiskers being singed off, but neither perished in the flames. From the cooper and paint shops the fire spread to the bleaching-house and tanks, two in all, which also exploded threatening a terrible conflagration. The greatest excitement prevailed. A 5,000 and a 10,000 barrel tank, full of oil, stood just outside of the immense iron and steel works of Reese, Graff & Co., and were in immediate danger. It looked as though these works, which cover about six acres, and several blocks of frame tenements, would fall an immediate prey to the flames. The firemen could not get at the fire, the heat was so intense. The entire Fire Department of the city was on the spot. The firemen formed a screen of boards on the roof of Reese, Graff & Co.'s mills, from which they combatted with the fiery element. They succeeded in keeping the fire within the limits of the two works. A train of cars loaded with oil, which stood on the railroad tracks, took fire, but the energetic action of the Allegheny Valley Railroad officials saved that with only the loss of one car, which contained only fifty barrels of oil. It is said that the Commercial Company is at fault for this fire, as their tanks were pronounced unsafe some time ago, but they kept them still in use.

Mr. W. H. McKelvey, the Superintendent of the works, had a narrow escape for his life. He had just left the tank, after examining it, when it exploded. The loss to the Commercial Refinery will be the tank and about 600 barrels of oil, in all valued at from $3,000 to $5,000. Messrs. Wormser, Meyer & Co. lose $7,000. Neither of the concerns were insured.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—An explosion occurred about 9 o'clock this morning in a still of the Commercial Oil Refinery, corner of Thirty-second street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which was followed by a loud report, and a scattering of burning oil in all directions, and over a heavy brick wall into the refinery of Wormser, Myer & Co., known as the Petrolite Oil Works. Here it set fire to the cooper and paint shops, and spread from these to the bleaching house and tanks, which also took fire. Four men were at work in the cooper shop, and all escaped but one named Jake Miter, who perished in the flames. The cooper and paint-shops, and two tanks of the Petrolite, and a 600-barrel tank of the Commercial were consumed. The loss of the Petrolite is estimated at $7,000, and the Commercial between $3,000 and $5,000. No insurance. The fire raged with great fury, threatening a general conflagration. The heat could be felt for several blocks away. The entire department were on the ground, and succeeded in checking the fire before it communicated with other buildings. The refinery consumed was surrounded by Reese, Graff & Co.'s iron-mills, Crown's lumber-yards, and the Great Western Boiler Works.

FIRES.

A Business Block Burned at Fort Wayne; Loss, $15,000—Fires Elsewhere.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 20.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning in Daniel Nestel's block, at the corner of Broadway and West Jefferson streets, occupied by A. C. Keil, drug store; Keil & McKenzie, dry goods and millinery establishment; and Christian Spiegel, boots and shoes. The fire had obtained such headway before being discovered that it was impossible to subdue the flames until the whole block, together with its contents, were entirely consumed. The efforts of the Fire Department were turned principally to the adjoining buildings to prevent its spread, and, owing to the superhuman efforts on the part of the firemen, the fire was confined to the Nestel Block. The fire originated from outside, and everything goes to show it to be the work of an incendiary. The total loss is estimated at $15,000, as follows: D. Nestel loses on building $4,000; insured for $2,300 in the Germania, Dayton, and National, of Philadelphia. A. Keil loses on drugs $4,500, and holds an insurance of $3,000 in the agency of Graham & Cotshell, and S. T. Hanna. McKenzie & Keil lose on dry goods $2,500, on which is an insurance of $1,600 in the above-mentioned agencies. Chris. Spiegel loses on boots and shoes $4,000; insured for $1,500 in the Royal Company, of England.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—A Coldwater special says this morning a building occupied by W. A. Jackson, manufacturer of hoe and fork handles, and Daniel Duester, manufacturer of telegraphic cradles and ax-handles, was burned. The former loses about $4,000, and the latter $500. No insurance.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20.—The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science occurs to-day. The meeting is very fully attended. A larger number of papers to read have already been handed in than at any other former year. The meeting was opened by Prof. Joseph Lovering, the President, and the Association was welcomed on behalf of the citizens by Dr. Hall. There are probabilities that the meeting will last some time longer than usual.

The retiring President, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, is in Europe. His address at the reception this evening will be read by some member. The weather is pleasant, and there is a prospect of a full meeting.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—The steamships Italy, from New York, and Palmyra, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Arrived—Steamships Algeria and City of Montreal, from Liverpool, and Washington, from Stettin.

Newspaper Centennial.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The Baltimore *American* celebrated its centennial to-day. The office is handsomely decorated with flags, coat-of-arms of the State, &c.

POLITICAL.

Platform and Nominations of the Texas Republican Convention.

Davis Renominated for Governor, R. H. Taylor for Lieutenant-Governor.

List of Speakers for the Iowa Republican Canvass.

Platform of the Texas Republicans—Gov. Davis Renominated.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—The following special to the *News* gives the platform of the Republican Convention, adopted at Dallas, Aug. 20, 1873:

We, the Republicans of Texas, in Convention assembled, at Dallas, on the 20th of August, make the following declaration of principles:

First—That we reaffirm our devotion to the principles enunciated by the National Republican Platform, and to the wise and just Administration of President Grant.

Second—We are earnestly in favor of the establishment and maintenance of a system of public free schools, such as is required by Article 9 of our State Constitution, with such improvements as experience has shown to be desirable, and we strongly condemn the practical abolition by the Thirteenth Legislature of the system that was in operation.

Third—We are in favor of such laws by legislation as will give full and ample protection to every citizen of the State in the enjoyment of all rights as citizens.

Fourth—We are opposed to special legislation; that general laws may be framed which can obviate the necessity of special, and which would be more just and less apt to be enacted for corrupt motives.

Fifth—We are in favor of a judicious State aid to immigration, such as is contemplated by Article 11 of our Constitution.

Sixth—We desire to be taxed for public purposes only; that taxation should be imposed at equal and uniform rates upon property, very little, if any, to be put upon occupations.

Seventh—While we desire to have our State Government administered with real economy, avoiding alike parsimony and extravagance, we wish our public debt paid according to its terms; we are opposed to the creation of any new public debts, and we are inflexibly opposed to repudiation in any form. The speedy development of the varied resources of our State, we regard with favor, and to this end do pledge ourselves to extend every reasonable facility and aid toward the establishment of an equalized and judicious railway system for the State; that the success of railway-building in Texas materially depends upon carrying out in perfect good faith our obligations heretofore made, whereby capitalists have been, and may be, induced to come into our midst.

Eighth—We declare ourselves opposed to the enactment of any public laws that may operate unequally upon citizens on account of their race, nativity, or belief, and that we are in favor of the largest amount of personal liberty consistent with the security of our people in the enjoyment of life and property.

Ninth—We respectfully ask that the National Government dismount, disarm, and put upon securely guarded

[Here an unexplained omission occurs.]

Thirteenth—We trust that from this time forward the people will take steps to relieve themselves from the risk of vicious legislation by electing Senators and Representatives, as well as all other officers, on account of qualifications and character.

Fourteenth—We heartily commend to the consideration of the people the resolution adopted by the German Convention of this State, held at Austin, on the 7th and 8th of August, 1873.

After a permanent organization was effected, President G. Newton took the chair. Mr. Halton, of Galveston, moved the instant nomination of E. J. Davis. It was moved that this be carried by acclamation. Julius Schultz and others protested against this form of vote, and the motion, after a brief debate, was withdrawn, and it was resolved that the vote on all nominations be cast by counties. Eighty-five counties answered to the roll-call.

A vote of thanks was given Gen. Melloy for service as temporary Chairman. A resolution was introduced by a colored delegate, Thomas E. Younger, of Smith County, declaring that the question of social equality is outside the province of legislation.

A colored delegate said the resolution was so hot that it made him boil. After a brief and exciting debate, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Flynn, of Houston, introduced a resolution that, whereas, many persons have been sent to the Penitentiary for petty offences, and convict labor has been brought into competition with free labor, these wrongs be corrected. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Patton introduced Mr. Brewster, who nominated Mr. Davis. The vote was taken by counties, and resulted in the unanimous nomination of Davis, of Houston. Judge Norton, R. H. Taylor, F. W. Miner, Bowles Baker, Buby, of Galveston, W. Alexander, Cuney, of Galveston, and F. M. Hays were nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Judge Norton declined, and it was announced that a majority of votes cast would be necessary to an election. Ruby, Baker, Cuney, Miner, Allen, and Hays were withdrawn during the vote for Taylor, who was unanimously chosen.

Gov. Davis was introduced at the close of this vote, and warmly received. He made a brief speech, indorsing the platform.

The following nominations for Comptroller were made: F. Hays, John Boyle, Judge Price, S. H. Mulligan, Botwin, of Houston; J. W. Bowes, of Collins; F. W. Miner, Judge Ford, and John W. Evans. On the first ballot, Galveston and Harris voted solid for Evans. Galveston changed to Thomas, and rapid changes took place. The ballot resulted in an nearly unanimous election of Thomas. The nominations for Treasurer were numerous, and the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock.

A Queer Array of Republican Speakers for the Iowa Campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Aug. 20.—Appointments are issued by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee for mass-meetings in Iowa. The speakers are Palmer, Orr, and Harlan, the Congressmen who took their back-pay and kept it, H. C. Henderson and N. M. Hubbard, railroad attorneys, and eight Congressman who have drawn their $625 a month since March 4, though not sworn into their seats yet. It is also announced that John A. Logan will participate in the Iowa canvass. Inasmuch as the party platform denounces Credit Mobilier, back-pay and forward-pay, and is red hot against railroads, this array of speakers is peculiar.

Letter from the Hon. James Mathews Indorsing the New Party Nominations in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 20.—The *State Leader* to-day publishes a letter from the Hon. James Mathews, in which he says his name was presented to the recent Anti-Monopoly State Convention as a candidate for Governor without his knowledge or assent. He adds that he is well pleased with the nominations then and there made, and that, as his sympathies are enlisted in the cause of the laboring classes, in whose interest this party has been organized, he will give the ticket his most cordial support. Mr. Mathews is the present Professor of Horticulture, in the State Agricultural College, at Ames. He was formerly a member of Congress from the State of Ohio, and is father-in-law to ex-Gov. William M. Stone.

California Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The Democratic party of this city has divided, and two Legislative tickets are in the field. The Railroad ticket for the State Senate is F. McCoppin and Jeremiah Clark.

The municipal Convention, claiming to be anti-railroad, has nominated Philip Roach and Dr. A. J. Bowie for State Senators.

The Tax-payers' independent ticket is gaining strength daily. The same may be truthfully said of the independent movement in all parts of the State.

Iowa Democrats in Council.

DES MOINES, Aug. 20.—A number of prominent Democrats from different parts of the State met here in caucus to-day, to consider the policy of calling a Democratic State Convention. The proceedings were secret, but it is said a convention will be called Sept. 15.

New York Republican State Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Republican State Committee to-day decided to hold their State Convention on the 24th September, at Utica.

Republican Delegate Conventions at Fond du Lac.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 20.—Two Senatorial and two Assembly District Conventions were held in this city, to-day, to elect Delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets at Madison on the 27th. The following are the Delegates: Second Assembly District, D. C. Lamb, Geo. H. Ferris; Third Assembly District, G. D. DeNevue and George Keys; Eighteenth Senatorial District, James Coleman and H. S. Town; Twentieth Senatorial District, J. H. Coolidge and Nicholas Senn.

The following resolution, introduced by Postmaster Coleman, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to vote for a resolution favoring the repeal of the law known as the Back-Pay law.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Gladstone presided at the opening of the Welsh musical festival at Mold, yesterday.

At a meeting of the Sunday-school Union, of London, last night, the Rev. Mr. Hartley, who has just returned from an inspection of school systems of the United States, spoke in terms of high praise of the efficiency of the American educational facilities, both as to sacred and secular instruction.

United States steamer Congress, of the European station, has arrived at Great Grimsby.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The iron-masters of Manchester have determined upon a lock-out of one-tenth of their men, to commence on Saturday next, and to be followed every two weeks by a lock-out of one-tenth of the men then employed. It is probable that the movement thus inaugurated at Manchester by the masters will extend thoughout the country. The iron-workers of Bolton urge the men at Manchester to meet the lock-out on Saturday by a strike of all hands. The aspect of affairs excites great interest in this city, as an extensive strike is apprehended. The points in dispute between the masters and men have reference to rates for piece work and over time. The Society of Engineers have on hand a fund of $5,00,000 with which they will assist the iron-workers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Mr. James Baird, of Auchmedden, has handed over to a trust, which is to be called "The Baird Trust," no less a sum than £500,000, to be devoted to religious education in connection with the Church of Scotland.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The International Patent Congress has adopted the following resolutions:

First—Only the inventor himself or his legal successors shall obtain a patent. The granting of a patent cannot be refused to foreigners.

Second—The donation of a patent for an invention to be for fifteen years, or for a shorter term, with the option of extending it to that period.

Third—The complete publication of the patent to be obligatory.

Fourth—The expense of granting a patent to be established on a moderate but progressive scale.

The amendment proposed by the American delegates to introduce a graduated tax upon patents according to the condition of each respective country, was withdrawn after repeated doubtful votes had been taken.

Fifth—A specification of all patents in force must be accessible to the public.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—In the International Patent Congress to-day, a long debate took place upon the sixth resolution, that inventors should be required to allow their inventions to be used by other parties on payment of suitable remuneration. The American members opposed this proposal. The Congress finally accepted essentially all proposals submitted by the preliminary committee, and elected the committee as permanent, whose principal duty it will be to further the execution of the resolutions.

GERMANY.

POSEN, Aug. 20.—Last Sunday, an official notice from the Prussian Government was read to members of the Catholic congregation at Filchne, who had been convoked for that purpose by the Provincial Counsel. It announces that the Prussian Government refuses authority to celebrate religious offices to Priest Arndt, appointed by Archbishop Ledochowski to the post of Prior of Filchne without consent of the State. The notice further states that any such celebration on his part will be invalid, and will render him amenable to the laws. The members of the congregation are warned not to request his services in any priestly function.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—It is reported that in the event of a recess or the adjournment of the Cortes, which is regarded as not improbable, Castelar will visit London, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome to endeavor to bring about a recognition of the Spanish Republic.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Three more petroleum incendiaries have been condemned to death by the Tribunal of Justice at Seville.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A report from the vessel in which Henry Rochefort was shipped for New Caledonia, says that his fellow-convicts, considering his course as treasonable to the cause of the Commune, made an attempt to lynch him. The officers of the ship were obliged to assign him quarters apart from and protected against the Communist exiles.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 15, via HAVANA.—The Mexican Congress will assemble on the 16th of next month.

Dispatches from every section of the Republic report increasing activity in all branches of business.

EAST INDIES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Bombay dispatches report that destructive floods have recently afflicted the Province of Agra, and that 3,500 native houses had been swept away, and there had been some loss of life.

BELGIUM.

LIEGE, Aug. 20.—The members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Liege have accepted an invitation to meet in the United States in 1874, and have designated Philadelphia as the city in which they will assemble.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—The cholera has broken out in the Province of Bosnia.

Doings of a Confidence Operator in Aurora.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 20.—This afternoon a man going by the name of Barker entered the *Beacon* office and proposed to take a column of that paper for a business card which he was to secure from our merchants. Having been informed of the terms he went on his way, and had slips printed at the *Herald* office, calling himself an agent for the Aurora *Beacon*. Thus armed, he interviewed some of our business men, and succeeded in getting $3 from quite a number of them, his terms of advertising being cheaper than the usual rates. Entering the store of Mr. Trask, the jeweler, he failed to interest that gentleman, but proposed to purchase a set of silver knives and forks, and asked permission to take the goods to the hotel to show to his wife. The request was granted, but Mr. Trask, thinking things were not all right, went to the *Beacon* office, and found they had no such agent. Going to the hotel, the gentleman was found registered S. D. Bradley, St. Louis. Mr. Trask demanded his money and was paid, but the party strove to jump his board-bill at the hotel, and, suspicion being aroused, he was arrested for swindling a Mr. Lord out of two pairs of boots; and, on being questioned, gave Mr. Fish, the police officer, the name of O. D. Smith. It was ascertained at the express office that his name was Dr. A. B. Pulling, Bedford, Mich., or else this is another alias. Doubtless he will be wanted elsewhere.

Agricultural Matters.

YORKVILLE, Kendall Co., Ill., Aug. 20.—The posters are out for the Kendall County Fair, which is to commence in Bristol, Sept. 2, and continues three days. Among the other attractions of the occasion will be a balloon ascension. No pains will be spared to make this the best agricultural exhibition ever held in the county, and as the farmers in this section are desirous of a general reunion at an early day, it is expected that they will improve the occasion of doing so at this fair.

Harvesting is about closed in Kendall County, and new wheat and oats are coming forward freely. The oat crop is heavy, and more wheat has been grown in this county this summer than for many years heretofore. In this market oats bring at present 21 cents per bushel, and wheat from $1.15@1.20.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 20.—The Rock Island County Fair opens in this city on Tuesday, the 26th, being the forerunner of the grand annual display throughout the State. Unusual efforts have been made, and the indications are that the exhibition of '73 will be the best we have ever had.

Cincinnati Merchants Expelled from the Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Messrs. Freiberg & Workum, prominent liquor-dealers of this city, were to-day, by a unanimous vote of the members of the Board, expelled from membership in the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, for contempt toward the association, in denying and refusing to recognize the authority of its Board of Officers to the charges of unmercantile conduct preferred against them by Mills, Johnson & Co.

DEATHS BY VIOLENCE.

Lynching Extraordinary in Scott County, Kansas.

Debate Between Judge Blair and the Leaders of the Lynchers.

The Latter Decide that Kellar, the Murderer, Must Die at Their Hands, and Hang Him with Great Formality.

Murders, Fatal Pistol-Fights, Ku-Klux Raids, and Other Bloody News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—From parties just arrived from the scene, and specials to the press of this city, particulars of the finale of the murder last Sunday night near Twin Spring, Scott Township, Kan., are received. Ever since the discovery of the murder the excitement has run high, and the life of the supposed murderer, Kellar, has been endangered. Yesterday additional evidence was found implicating Kellar,—a shirt covered with blood, and identified as his by a peculiar button which the alleged murderer usually wore. The rage of the people upon this discovery became unbounded. It was soon rumored that Kellar would be taken from the jail, mobbed, and hung. The Sheriff took him from jail half an hour before the mob assembled, and he was taken to the wood to save his life. Three hundred men demanded of the officials his whereabouts, and threats of death were made. The Sheriff, unable to resist, revealed the whereabouts of Kellar, and he was captured by the lynchers, eight miles east of Lacygne, Kansas, and taken back to that place. Kellar begged for his life, but did not confess his guilt. He asked to make his will, which request was granted. The authorities were powerless to save him. After making his will, he was again taken to the timber, on the east side of the river. Operations were suspended by the appearance of the leader of the crowd, who introduced Judge C. W. Blair, of Fort Scott, just arrived to open criminal court at Lacygnes, which sets on Monday next. Gen. Blair arose and addressed the crowd of lynchers, urged the proper course of the law, and asked mercy for the prisoner, promising a fair trial in the courts if the people would give him up to the authorities until Monday, and bring him into court. The utmost attention was paid to the remarks of the Judge. Others also spoke in support of his proposition, and were listened to with respect.

In response the leader of the lynchers said he believed he had done his duty in bringing the prisoner to that place, and he was sure the punishment about to be meted out to him was just. The murderer was in the hands of the people, who could decide what his punishment should be. A vote was taken to decide whether to leave the matter with a committee of twelve to decide the fate of the prisoner or to the Court, and the choice fell in favor of the committee which had charge of Kellar. The committee of twelve were required to cast ballots as to his disposal. Eleven votes were cast, seven for hanging and four for trial. The fate of the prisoner was decided. Nothing could arrest it, and preparations were at once made for the execution. Twelve volunteers were called for, and they stepped promptly forward, among them Boyd, the husband of one of the women murdered, and the father of both children. Kellar was given an opportunity to make remarks. He declined, but denied all knowledge of the murder. He was apparently unaffected by the hasty preparations going on. He was offered a chance of confession to a minister, but declined. The two executioners then pinioned him and stood him on the top of a wagon. A rope dangled from a limb of the tree already selected. Kellar was blindfolded, when Boyd placed the rope over his neck. The word was given, the wagon driven from under him, and John Kellar was dead. Time, 5 o'clock p. m.

The crowd were all undisguised, and comprised the best and nearly all the neighbors and citizens of the township.

It appears that a trouble had existed between Kellar and his wife. He had applied for a divorce. She sued for alimony; hence the murder. Mrs. Keller went to stay with Mrs. Boyd, whose husband was away. Kellar killed both women and children by braining with an axe, and burned the house to hide the deed.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—On Monday morning, Dreux Guilleroy and Felix Soileau, who had quarreled at a ball, met on Old Grand Prairie, in St. Landry Parish, to settle it by a fist-fight, to witness which about a hundred persons had assembled. After the fist-fight, a fight with pistols, growing out of an old feud between the Guilleroys and others present, resulted in three killed and one mortally wounded. The conclusion arrived at by the Coroner's jury was that Augustin Guilleroy killed Carroll Blackman; that Dreux Guilleroy killed Alexander Vidren; and that Aristide Ortega killed Dreux Guilleroy. After being shot down, Blackman fired three shots at Augustin Guilleroy, who is between 65 and 70 years old, mortally wounding him. Several arrests have been made.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—A bloody and fatal affray occurred to-day at Swampsboro, Emanuel County, Ga., between James C. King and Bruce McLeond, which resulted in the death of both parties. King advised his sister-in-law not to receive McLeond's attentions. She acted accordingly, writing him a note that effect. This exasperated McLeond, who, while under the influence of liquor, insulted King, which the latter resented by slapping his face, whereupon McLeond fired four times from a revolver, fatally wounding King, who returned the fire, inflicting wounds from which McLeond died. Both parties were respectably connected. King was a lawyer, and McLeond was a clerk.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—At a colored church fair, last night, eight rowdy negroes attacked a mulatto boy, and, stabbing him with a knife, he drew a pistol and shot one of the eight dead at the church door. The rest ran.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 20.—The Board of Supervisors met in Perryville, Monday, and the former Clerk of the County, backed by four or five friends, entered the town. They had sworn they intended to kill J. M. Matthews, an attorney of the court, on account of an article published in the *Gazette* reflecting upon them. They attacked Matthews in the Court-House, breaking up the court. Matthews retreated into a store, and fired upon his pursuers without effect. A brisk fire was then opened on both sides, during which Matthews was wounded, though he managed to escape to the woods. That evening the friends of Matthews, to the number of about 150, entered the town, killing a man named Trice. Manes and his crowd had left, however, as had the Sheriff also, who is understood to be friendly to Manes, and who is now in this city. After this the Board of Supervisors resumed their court. Matthews had warrants issued for the arrest of Manes, Hambright, the Sheriff, and all the others engaged in the affair, but, to the latest accounts, they had not been served. The affair creates great excitement throughout the country. Full particulars will be laid before the Executive to-night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Brooklyn detectives who arrested Lowenstein have reached this city, having left the prisoner in custody of the authorities of St. Catherine. They found Lowenstein at work in a barber shop; called him out and informed him of their business, when he showed signs of guilt at once. He said he was willing to go back, but that he was afraid the people there would hang him. He made several contradictory statements, but strenuously denied committing the murder.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—A private letter from Ishpeming, Mich., dated Aug. 6, says: "We have had a riot here. A man was killed in the street, and the murderers arrested. While removing them from jail to the depot the prisoners were taken from the officers and beaten, one so badly that he died in a few hours, and the other so that he cannot live. Some of the ringleaders have been arrested and others are still at large. The Irish are collecting from numerous points, and the Irish flag is flying. What the result will be is impossible to tell.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—A desperate fight occurred on College street to-night between Officers Plummer and Reed, of the city police force, and a party of eight countrymen whom they had arrested for creating a disturbance in a saloon in the vicinity of the Louisville depot, and were bringing to the police headquarters. When near Linch's Hotel, William E. Tridley, one of the prisoners, refused to go any further, and began an attack upon Officer Reed, when a general melee occurred. Several shots were fired, and knives were freely used. Officer Plummer was shot in the right shoulder, and Officer Reed stabbed in the forehead and badly beaten. As soon as the shooting began the party scattered in all directions. A colored man named Charles Allen, in attempting to stop one of them, was stabbed twice in the throat, and had his hands badly cut. It is thought his injuries will prove fatal. The police are scouring the city in search of the fugitives, but only two have been arrested as yet.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.99	71	71	S. W., fresh	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.96	87	39	S. W., gentle	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.91	84	37	S. E., fresh	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.91	84	37	S. E., fresh	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.94	81	52	S. W., light	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.94	78	57	S. W., light	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 87.
Minimum thermometer, 67.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckr'dge	29.79	60	N. W., fresh	.....	Clearing.
Buffalo	30.00	68	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cairo	29.97	73	Calm	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.11	65	Calm	.07	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.94	78	S. W., light	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.05	71	N. E., light	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.01	71	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.91	82	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.12	65	S. W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.95	74	S. gentle	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.75	60	Calm	.....	Foggy.
Escanaba	29.83	72	Calm	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry	29.77	56	N. W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	29.88	78	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.87	75	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.82	70	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.92	69	W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Omaha	29.80	74	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.77	76	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	29.96	80	S., fresh	.....	Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug 20.—For New England and the Middle States, light easterly to southerly winds, with continued cloudy weather and light rains on the coasts to-night, followed by partly cloudy weather and rising temperature on Thursday. For the lake region, and thence southward to Virginia and Kentucky, and southwestward to Missouri, light southeasterly to southwesterly winds, with partly cloudy or clear weather, except in the upper lake region; and thence westward to the Missouri Valley, for which districts low barometer, rising temperature, light to brisk southeasterly and southwesterly winds, with local storms, are probable. For the South Atlantic Coast and Eastern Gulf States, continued threatening weather and rain, light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, increasing in force on the South Atlantic Coast. Stormy weather, with high winds, will probably prevail off the South Atlantic Coast during Thursday.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 20, 1873:

	Above low water.		Change. Rise.	Change. Fall.
Cairo	10 ft.	7 in.		5 in.
Cincinnati	8 ft.	10 in.	11 in.	
Fort Benton	1 ft.	4 in.		
Keokuk	2 ft.	2 in.		
Leavenworth	3 ft.	7 in.		
Louisville	4 ft.	1 in.	2 in.	
Memphis	8 ft.	2 in.		4 in.
Nashville	3 ft.			
*New Orleans	12 ft.	3 in.		11 in.
Omaha	6 ft.	8 in.		
Pittsburgh	7 ft.			1 in.
Shreveport	11 ft.	6 in.		5 in.
St. Louis	10 ft.	4 in.		2 in.
St. Paul	4 ft.	7 in.		
Vicksburg	12 ft.	7 in.		9 in.
Yankton	7 ft.	6 in.		2 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

East Liberty Live-Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 20.—Cattle—Arrivals, 104 cars; best, 6 to 6¼c; medium, 5½c; 580 common, $4.75@5.00; stockers, $3.80@4.37½; bulls, $2.40@3.00. Hogs—Arrivals, 26 cars; Philadelphia, $5.85@5.60; Yorkers, $5.00@5.35. Sheep—Arrivals, 28 cars; best, $5.00@550; medium, $4.25@5.00; common, $3.00@4.25.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 20.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. H. Hog, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Nashua, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Cecilia, Portland's Pier, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Laurina, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, wood.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Elba, Ludwig's Pier, lumber.
Prop China, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, Wood.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Lowell, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Pentwater, sundries.
Schr Fisher, Carrol's Pier, wood.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Montgomery, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, staves.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Paulina, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Joseph Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Garrett Smith, Milwaukee, no cargo.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Geo. L. Seavers, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow L. Painter, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Sturgeon's Bay, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Good Harbor, wood.

CLEARED..........Aug. 20.

Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 33,200 bu corn, 1,000 bags flaxseed.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 38,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Schr Winnie Wing, Collingwood, 12,748 bu wheat.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr O. K. Johnson, Saugatuck, 1,000 bu corn.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 500 bu oats.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu rye, 8,000 bu corn.
Schr Norman, Collingwood, 15,302 bu wheat, 1,300 bu corn.
Schr M. Fillmore, Kingston, 18,543 bu wheat.
Schr J. T. Mott, Oswego, 19,700 bu corn.
Prop Norman, Marquette, 3,000 bu oats, 1,900 bu corn, and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Bark Golden West, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn, 42,000 bu oats, 1,500 brls flour, 500 bgs oil cake, 100 empty oil brls.
Stmr St. Louis, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat, 6,000 bu oats, 1,300 brls flour.
Brig S. J. Clark, Port Colbourne, 20,045 bu wheat.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop S. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Lowell, Ogdensburgh, 4,800 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Kingston, 15,542 bu wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—PASSED DOWN—Props Mohawk, Scotia; bark Advance; schrs D. M. Foster, Golden Rule, T. Parson, Iosco, Burton, Camanche, Middlesex, Ontario.

PASSED UP—Props Moore and barge, Toledo; schr Stampede.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, Aug. 20—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Props Barnum and barges, Tecumseh; schrs T. Fory, Republic, Itasca, G. Murrel, Ida Keeth, Light Guard.

PASSED UP—Props Rose and barge, Michigan and barge, Anna Smith, Acalia; schrs Exile, M. Stalker, Minnie Mueller, R. Turner, Seaman.

WIND—South.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 20.—The canal-boat Champion was towed from Peru last evening with corn to Chicago. The propellers Storm and Whale, and barge Friendship, all with salt for Lacon, and the former towing the canal-boat Col. Taylor, with cedar posts and telegraph poles for Peru, departed to-day. The canal-boat Champion, from Peru, with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal. The propellers Storm and Whale and barge Friendship, all with salt for Lacon; the Col. Taylor, with cedar posts and telegraph poles, for Peru; the American Star, with hard coal stock, for LaSalle; the Paramount, light, for Peru, and the propeller Illinois and canal-repairer No. 4, both light, for Henry, all passed out of the canal. Eight feet of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—ARRIVED—Cayuga, Romeo, 5,800 bu corn; Eclipse, Lemont, 66 yds stone; Augusta, do, 89 yds stone; W. A. Steel, do, 66 yds stone; Traveler, do, 89 yds stone; Oak Leaf, do, 68 yds stone; R. H. Atkinson, do, 85½ yds stone; Mayflower, do, 89 yds stone; N. J. Roebuck, do, 89 yds stone; Martin Hogan, do, 55 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, do, 85 yds stone; Rescue, do, 75 yds stone; S. & T., do, 89 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 66 yds stone, 56 brls lime; Ellie O'Connell, Sag, 79 yds stone; Sligo, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; J. Harrington, do, 50 do; Kennebec, Chillicothe, 6,000 bu corn; Black-hawk Belle, Henry, 4,000 bu corn; Messenger, do; D. T. Wright, Morris, 4,150 bu corn.

CLEARED—Prop South Shore, Willow Springs; Galena, Sligo; barge No. 3, LaSalle.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Evening.—ARRIVED—Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Dictator, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Hunter, do; Atlantic, Morris, 6,000 bu corn, 22,800 lbs seeds; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Contest, Morris, 5,390 bu corn, 17,500 lbs timothy seed, 3,050 lbs flax seed; A. Woolson, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, 6,869 ft lumber, 250 shingles, Bird's Bridge, 60 m lumber, Joliet; Johnstown, 7,649 ft lumber, Utica, 57,750 ft lumber, 8,250 lath, 825 lbs iron, Ottawa; Cayuga, Lockport, light; Phœnix, do; Northwest, Lockport, 85,821 ft lumber; D. T. Wright, Morris, light; Bark No. 3, LaSalle, light; Lidgie, 10 brls salt, Marseilles, 77,350 ft lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state or that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

"Tried and True."

What words of confidence and trust are these! It is what many a poor sufferer can say of Helmbold's Buchu. It is the only reliable medicine of those terrible diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. Full directions with each bottle.
JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Dr. B. C. Perry,

The skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., New York, who has opened an office at 187 South Clark-st. for a few weeks, cures with prescriptions especially adapted to the nature of the case, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ringworm, saltrheum, or any disease or complaint of the scalp. Send for circular.

If You or the Children

Are afflicted with dry or moist dandruff, soreness, irritation, or itching of the head, also falling, loss, or untimely gray hair, or any disease of the scalp, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, the noted Dermatologist, of 49 Bond-st., New York, whose Chicago office is 187 South Clark-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose,

Pimply eruptions, flesh-worms, blackheads, unsimple wrinkles, moth patches, freckles, moles, and worts, are positively cured by DR. B. C. PERRY, of 49 Bond-st., New York, whose Chicago office is 187 South Clark-st.

LADIES' SUITS.

LADIES' SUITS!

To effect a total and immediate clearance of our Suit stock, we make this day a reduction of fifty per cent in prices, viz.:

$10 Braided Linen Suits Now, $5.
$12 Braided Linen Suits Now, $6.
$14 Braided Linen Suits Now, $7.
$15 Braided Linen Suits Now, $7.50.
$16 Braided Linen Suits Now, $8.
$20 Braided Linen Suits Now, $10.

And all varieties of Summer Garments at a proportionate reduction. These are the "Greatest Bargains" in Suits yet offered in this city.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

STATE-ST.

106, 108, 110.

ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL AND ARTISTIC METAL WORK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS.

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.
HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

TENTS.

CAMP MEETING TENTS

FOR SALE OR HIRE, AT

GOVERNMENT GOODS DE...

Nos. 195 and 197 Lake-s...

INSTRUCTION.

UNION LAW SCHO...

OF THE

Chicago and Northwestern Universit...

Judge HENRY BOOTH, Dean.
Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL and Hon. ...
DOOLITTLE, Daily Lecturers.
VAN BUREN DENSLOW and PHIL...
Esq., Professors.
At least 3 sessions daily for 38 weeks. Te...
$. For particulars address V. B. DEN...
Tribune Buildin...

DISSOLUTION NOTIC...

DISSOLUTIO...

The partnership heretofore existing unde... style of Baldwin & Brady is this day dissolv... consent, Mr. Baldwin retiring. Mr. Brady ... bills due and assume all liabilities of the la...
Chicago, Aug. 18, 1873. ...

DISSOLUTIO...

The firm of R. P. Murphey & Co. is this da... by mutual consent. The books are with R. ... at 169 Washington-st., who will settle up the ...
Chicago, Aug. 18, 1873.

GOODENOUGH HORSE-SH...

500,000 HORSES

Are shod with the GOODENOUGH Shoe in ... and Europe. The demand is so great for ... Michigan-av. that we will open a branch ... day, at 129 Twenty-first-st., opposite Chicago ... way stables, to accommodate horse-owners ... part of the city. BRAYTON, KING & C...
Agents and Horse-Shoers.

[FINANCE] AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.

The demand for currency to-day was even greater than yesterday, the large volume of country orders causing considerable comment among bankers. Since the beginning of the week currency has been going out at an average of about $500,000 per day, or at the rate of $3,000,000 per week. This large demand from the country for the circulating medium indicates great activity in the interior, which will necessarily soon cause an equal activity in almost every line of business in the city. It will temporarily make money a little less abundant, because considerable capital will be practically unavailable while it is in transit. But this activity is just what is needed. The capital that is now going out to the country so freely in the shape of currency is not going for any investment that will diminish the supply of loanable funds, but simply to be used as the means of setting the wheels of commerce in motion. It will put money in the hands of the farmer to pay for his grain. From the farmers it will go almost immediately into the hands of the country merchant, and enable him to pay his debts to the city merchant. The banks temporarily furnish the actual money to pay for the grain, but the credit represented by the grain comes back to the city merchant from his country debtor almost as soon as the grain itself reaches here. Thus the diminution of loanable capital in the city is only very temporary, while in the country at large the activity of circulation of the currency clears off debts and practically makes "money plenty."

The money market is, however, abundantly supplied with loanable funds yet, and many of the banks would be glad to increase their loans at 10 per cent to approved borrowers on short time. In some quarters there is an impression that the large movement of currency will occupy so much bank capital as to have some important effect on the loan market; but, as explained above, any tendency in this direction will be very temporary, and it is not probable that any such effect will be experienced from the marketing of the crops if the grain is kept moving, and is not allowed to accumulate here after it comes in. The first and most important item in the prosperity of the West is to raise good crops. The next is to sell them to the Eastern and foreign consumer and get the money for them as soon as possible. The first of these has been accomplished, and the second is in progress at a rate which affords a flattering prospect for a good fall business in nearly all lines of trade.

Exchange declined largely to-day, selling at 1-10 discount, and at one time in the day was difficult to sell, without a considerable reduction, even on that price, owing to the pressure for currency, though towards the close of business, when the telegraphic orders from the country for currency diminished, the price of exchange became a little firmer, closing at about $1 per $1,000 discount.

The suspension announced to-day of Messrs. Haskin, Martin & Wheeler, salt and cement merchants, caused some comment in financial circles. Like the recent Gardner failure, it is generally understood to have been caused by the attempt to carry enterprises outside of their legitimate trade. In the case of the Messrs. Gardner, it was two hotels: one in this city, costing $380,000, and another in Pensaukee, Wisconsin, costing $100,000. In the case of Messrs. Haskin, Martin & Wheeler, it is suppposed to be their cement works at Utica, in this State, and some other enterprises more foreign to their legitimate business. These circumstances are mentioned to show that the failures are due to speculation, and not to any general circumstances affecting the mercantile interests in this city. It is true that, for the last six months, or even eight months, merchants have as a rule not made much, but with the exception of isolated cases where new houses have started under a higher rate of expenses for store rents and living expenses than justified by their trade, they have not lost any. Considering the long and trying ordeal through which they have passed in the last nine or ten months, the pressure for money incident to the rebuilding the business portion of the city, the extra expenses of shifting their business locations, the re-establishment of their connections with country customers, and the general disappointment in the spring trade throughout the West, in consequence of the low price of grain, this was certainly doing well. People have been looking for and hedging [illegible] a crisis this fall. The fact is, we have been passing through a commercial crisis, not only here in Chicago, but throughout the country during the last nine months. Those who were weak and much spread-out in speculative [illegible] have gradually succumbed, one after another, and, though it is not at all improbable that there may be other failures yet this fall in all parts of the country, there is reason to believe that the worst has been past and that, with the present movement of the crops, beginning under such favorable prospects of a good foreign demand at remunerative prices to the producer, the West is on the eve of an active and profitable fall trade.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

[Messrs.] Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible] '81	116¾	116¾
[illegible]	116¾	117
[illegible] '65	118¼	118⅜
[illegible] '65, Jan. and July	116⅝	116⅞
[illegible] '67, Jan. and July	118⅜	119⅛
[illegible] '68, Jan. and July	117⅛	118
[illegible]	114⅛	115
[illegible] (new issue)	114½	115
[illegible] (full weight)	114⅞	115⅛
[illegible]	115	115⅛
[illegible] Exchange (counter rates)	par@1.10 dis.	1.10 pr
[illegible] Exchange	[illegible]	115⅛
[illegible] Exchange	108¾@109¼	
[illegible] Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
[illegible] City 7s	100	& int.
[illegible] County 7s	100	& int.
[illegible] County and Towns'ip 10s	95@98	
[illegible] approved collaterals	7@9 pr ct.	

LATEST.

[illegible], Aug. 20.—Money easier to-day. In the [illegible] per cent was freely paid, but at the [illegible] were made at 3@4 per cent. [illegible] dull at 7½@8 for sixty-day, and 8½@8¾ [illegible].

[illegible] receipts to-day, $436,000.

[illegible] and steady at 115⅛@115¼. Loans were [illegible] per cent for carrying. Clearings, $44,000,000. Assistant Treasurer disbursed $41,000. Ex[ports of] specie to-day, $37,000 in silver bars.

[illegible] bonds dull and steady.

[illegible] bonds dull. Tennessees and Missouris firm.

[illegible] were very weak early in the day, use having [been] made by speculators, for a decline, [of the] report that Commodore Vanderbilt [was seriously] ill at Saratoga. When it was [learned] that there was no truth in the report, the [market] became strong, and there was a general advance throughout the entire list, and the leading stocks [closed at] the best prices of the day. [The] decline of prices during the morning [ranged] from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent, and was most [marked in] Vanderbilt shares, Western Union bearing [the brunt of] the attack, selling down from 89¼ to 87⅞, closing at 88⅞. The closing quotations for [illegible] were also higher than the opening prices. [illegible] was done in Pacific Mail, which [ranged between] 39¾ and 41¼, closing at 41⅛. [illegible] Jobbins has been elected Director of the [illegible] Company, in place of John M. Burke, re[signed. It is] said that two other Directors are to make [illegible].

[illegible] declined to 92¼, but closed firm at 93¼. [illegible] common sold down to 64¼, and closed [illegible] sold at 68⅛@68¼@69.

[illegible] says: The Alabama indemnity money, [illegible] due from Great Britain Sept. 6, [has] been paid into the Treasury, [illegible] of about $5,000,000, which is deposited [with] a number of our city banks. The payments to the Treasury have been in called [bonds,] coupons, and gold. The balance due [will be] paid in during the next three weeks, [by which] time the managers of this fund expect [illegible] additional amount of called bonds.

[illegible] 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

[illegible]	119⅛	Coupons, '67	119⅝
[illegible]	116⅜	Coupons, '68	117⅜
[illegible]	117	New 5s	114⅛
[illegible]	118⅜	10-40s	115⅜
[illegible]	116⅞	Currency 6s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

[illegible]	93¼	Virginias, old	42½
[illegible]	92¾	North Carolinas, old	27¼
[illegible]	83¾	North Carolinas, new	15½
[illegible]	50		

STOCKS.

[illegible]	89	St Paul pfd	70¾
[illegible]	39⅝	Wabash	69
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash pfd	83
[illegible]	92¾	Fort Wayne	93⅞
[illegible]	73	Terre Haute	20
[illegible]	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	38
[illegible]	88	Chicago & Alton	109¾
[illegible]	41⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	113
[illegible]	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅝
[illegible]	88⅝	C., C. & C.	84
[illegible]	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	103
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lake Shore	88⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Indiana Central	30½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	105¾
[illegible]	27⅞	Union Pacific stocks	27
[illegible]	[illegible]	Central Pacific bonds	99⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	81⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Del. Lack. & Western	100¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	B. H., & Erie	2½

[illegible] Freights. [illegible] ¾@1c was [illegible] to-day, [illegible] Rates on corn [illegible] wheat to 8c. Charters [illegible] and H. Ru[illegible] wheat at 8¼c; schrs Board of Trade and Golden West, corn at 6c. To New England via Ogdensburgh—Prop Lowell, corn, through; via Sarnia, prop Montgomery, corn, through. To New York via Erie—Prop Arizona, wheat, and prop China, corn, through. Total, 8; capacity equal to 86,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Aug. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Nineteenth st, between Western av and Oakley st, s f, w ½ Lot 32, dated July 3; consideration, $525.

Lots 18 and 19 in Doud's w ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 13, dated July 18; consideration, $800.

Bissell st, 25 ft south of Sophia st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $5,000.

The premises No. 35 Cottage Grove place, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 11, in Augustus Belmont's Addition, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $750.

Lots 39 and 40, in Block 6, Holstein, dated Aug. 18; consideration, $600.

Same as the above, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $900.

Barber st, bet Union and Jefferson sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, with other property, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $2,500.

Thirty-seventh st, 422 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 19; consideration, $825.

Brown st, 265 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $2,800.

Prairie av, 285 ft s of Eighteenth st, e f, 40x183½ ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 23 in Campbell's Block 2, in Morris' w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 16, 20, 40, and 47, in Block 9 of Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated Aug. 4; consideration, $2,800.

Ayres av, 98 ft n of West Kinzie st, w f, 24½x119 ft, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $600.

Morgan st, n of Maxwell st, e f, Lot 12, dated April 4; consideration, $900.

West Ohio st, e of and near Western av, s f, 30x123½ ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $2,200.

West Madison st, 201 4-10 ft e of Leavitt st, n f, und ½ of 60x180 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Sub-Lot 60 in Campbell's Lots 2, 3, &c., in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 14, 1872; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 4 in Orvis' Subdivision of n e ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $12,500.

Block 5 of Phare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 12, 30, 13, dated June 2; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 128 of Lots 1 to 20, Town of Brighton, dated May 1; consideration, $500.

Lot 39, in Block 4 of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $400.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 4 of Baker's e ½ n ½ s ½ of s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 41 and 42 of Lots 1 to 20, Original Town of Brighton, dated July 15; consideration, $600.

Brook st, 28x141 ft in Block 8, Cleaverville, dated June 14; consideration, $8,750.

Lot 20, in Block 2, in Oney White's part of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated August 20; consideration, $600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Hyman av, n of and near Thirty-fifth st, w f, undivided ⅙ of 10 acres, dated August 12; consideration, $2,666.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,916	2,837	9,720	1,572
Wheat, bu	130,480	215,994	105,929	59,815
Corn, bu	248,966	332,605	229,446	156,311
Oats, bu	81,653	74,570	54,062	32,149
Rye, bu	10,537	5,442	16,800	2,400
Barley, bu	1,840	4,630	3,787	800
Grass seed, lbs	342,515	78,540	85,376	46,364
Flax seed, lbs	133,990	237,230	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	....	21,800	12,250	....
Cured meats, lbs	1,940	60,570	388,828	273,071
Beef, brls	....	....	....	127
Pork, brls	....	....	901	47
Lard, lbs	2,660	1,770	620,483	43,500
Tallow, lbs	19,875	6,300	....	20,000
Butter, lbs	104,510	28,815	30,000	....
Live hogs, No	10,342	12,085	9,475	7,126
Cattle, No	1,731	3,596	966	1,403
Sheep, No	376	602	....	....
Hides, lbs	117,853	20,304	127,950	6,000
Highwines, brls	55	190	80	165
Wool, lbs	161,598	61,040	263,301	149,260
Potatoes, bu	815	3,770	....	....
Lumber, m feet	2,506	7,965	2,602	1,764
Shingles, m	1,260	1,480	1,520	946
Lath, m	20	839	204	132
Salt, brls	2,000	3,491	1,565	2,371

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,657 bu wheat; 10,776 bu corn; 5,878 bu oats; 525 bu rye; 1,197 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 353 cars wheat; 645 cars corn; 11,900 bu No. 2 do, and 5,700 bu rejected do, by canal; 72 cars oats; 25 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total (1,099 cars), 448,000 bu.

Dr. H. C. Carey and Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, were on 'Change to-day. Notwithstanding the fact that they are noted Protectionists, they consented to be placed on the "free-list" of visitors.

There is no doubt that very much more of our corn will be wanted in the South this year than last. The peculiar weather has made it necessary for the workers there to give an almost undivided attention to the care of cotton, and corn has been neglected for that staple. Hence a deficiency, which must be supplied from the West. This fact, with an undoubtedly lighter crop, will probably result in higher prices, so soon as the rush of corn, already contracted to be delivered from the country, is over.

There is something rather singular about the continual demand for wheat, when it is remembered that, till since a very recent date, there was not only no alarm of scarcity, but reports of fair stocks at European distributing points. It is no wonder, however, that wheat should be wanted in Chicago, as there is to-day a profit of about 3c per bu on shipping it to New York, and a great deal is wanted there, as, out of about 1,500,000 bu en route therefor, fully 1,000,000 bu have been sold to arrive, for shipment across the Atlantic. Meanwhile, European advices gather strength daily.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, but grain was weak and lower, with the exception of barley. The big receipts (that were expected) did it; and when it was proved that the receipts were not so large as expected, there was not much of a rally, as the hope, or fear, was simply deferred to another day. The shipping movement reported was not up to the recent average, and it dragged somewhat to-day, under a further advance in freights.

There was a fair movement in staple and fancy dry goods at firm and unchanged prices. Groceries were quoted quiet, with little or no change in values. Coffees, sugars, rice, syrups, and spices were firm, while other articles ruled steady. The butter and cheese market presented no new features. Fish and dried fruits were quiet, with prices generally firm. In the market for oils the only new feature was the development of a firmer feeling in lard oil, the price being advanced 3c, or to 72c for extra, and to 67c for No. 1. Carbon is active and firm. Linseed, whale, and turpentine are held at full prices.

Lumber is quiet and unchanged. There is only a moderate inquiry at the yards, chiefly for building lumber. The wholesale market was dull, and prices little better than nominal. Metals and tinners' stock continue to meet with a light but increasing demand at the prices previously quoted. Nails were fairly active and firm at $4.50 rates. Iron remains dull, and prices are being shaded more or less, at least for round lots; plate iron is quoted ¼c lower. Cooperage and naval stores were quiet and unchanged. The demand for building materials is fair for the season, and prices are steady for nearly all the articles mentioned. Wool is moderately active and steady. Timothy seed was again active and steady at yesterday's range of prices, or at $2.35@3.20 for common to choice seed. Flax sold at $1.75, and clover at $5.75. Green fruits were in fair supply and the usual demand, choice fruit being firm, while common peaches, pears, and apples were slow and easier. Potatoes continue dull. The inquiry for poultry was only fair, but the offerings were not large, and former prices were generally maintained. Eggs were easy.

Highwines were rather more active, and steady at the recent advance, sales being reported of 200 brls at 95c per gallon. Contrary to a rather widespread expectation, New York continues strong at $1.00.

Lake freights were rather quiet, but strong at 1c advance, owing to a scarcity of offered freight-room, as several vessels were sent after iron ore, when freights touched 6c on corn. Carriers now regard the prospect of big receipts as favorable for a rise, and have determined to secure it. Rates were 6c on corn, and 6½c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston, corn was quoted at 12½c, and wheat at 13½c. Corn to New England points, on through rates, was quoted at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 8 charters was reported, which will carry out 86,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn.

Provisions were very quiet. Mess pork was steady for delivery this month, but a shade easier for future, owing to a little more anxiety to sell for September. Lard was moderately active, and unchanged. Meats were inactive, but strong, there being a good demand here for summer-cured, which are in light stock. The inquiry is so good that they command ¼c more per lb cash, than for delivery in September. The sale of boxed middles reported yesterday at 8¼c should have been noted as seller September; they are worth 8⅜c if ready to ship now. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.95@16.00; do seller September, $15.85@15.90; do seller October, $15.00@15.25; do seller December, $12.90@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $8.00@8.12½; summer do, 7⅝@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅝@8c for shoulders; 9½@9⅝c for short ribs; and 9⅝@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; English meats, 9½@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.00; 750 brls do seller September at $15.90; 800 tcs lard on private terms; 200 tcs do, summer rendered, at 7⅝c; 10 brls mess pork sold at $16.25.

Flour was dull and firm. There was little inquiry, and that chiefly from local dealers, but holders were firm in their views, as stocks are light. The demand was chiefly for fair spring extras, winters being neglected. There have been, and are believed to be now, several shipping orders here, but they are limited to some 25c per brl below asking prices, and therefore there is no trading, nor no more chance of it under present conditions than if the difference were $1.00 per brl. Bran was a shade firmer, being in good request. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Eclipse) at $9.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 30 brls do at $6.30; 25 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.25; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $3.75; 100 brls do at $3.00. Total 1,105 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $9.50 on track; 10 tons middlings at $12.00 delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.50
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.35
Bran	9.50@10.00

Wheat was active and weak, declining fully 1½c per bu, in the face of advices that the English markets were strong, with Liverpool quoted 1c per 480 lbs higher. The drop was due to continued fine weather, the expectation of larger receipts, and the fact that the Canadian shippers ceased buying, and some sold out their previous purchases, as if checked by the upward movement in freights. But New York shippers took hold freely at the decline produced by the withdrawal of their conferes, and picked up readily all the cash wheat offered, the market for which was relatively steady. Options were variable as the wind, the nearest one most so, as the shorts rushed in to sell further, with every exhibition of weakness, and several parties bought freely when prices took a little turn upward. Very few of the August shorts took the trouble to cover, nor have they tried to do so for several days past, and there were many outside orders to sell to-day. Seller the month opened at $1.20, rose to $1.20¼, fell to $1.19⅝, as outside orders came in, rose ⅛c, declined to $1.18¼, jumped up to $1.19¼ when the bulletin showed that the inspection of this morning was below the recent average, and settled down to $1.18 at the close. Seller September was relatively steady and firm, being only ⅜c lower. It sold at $1.13@1.14½, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.08⅜@1.09. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.21, sold up to $1.21½, and closed steady at $1.21. No. 1 spring was steady and wanted at $1.24. No. 3 spring closed at $1.13, and rejected do at 98c. Winter wheat was inactive, and nominally 4@5c higher for red than the corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 9,600 bu do at $1.24; 6,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21½; 12,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.21⅛; 111,600 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu (N. W.) at $1.24; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13½; 4,400 bu do at $1.13¼; 16,800 bu do at $1.13; 6,000 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 8,000 bu do at 99c; 400 bu do at 98c. Total, 85,200 bu.

Corn was active, but again weak, averaging 1@1½c lower than yesterday, with a rather dull feeling throughout, as the activity was chiefly the result of the property being thrown on the market. Liverpool was quoted 3d per 480 lbs higher, but the anticipation of big receipts, with fine weather for corn, brought out short sellers in force, and they were subsequently joined by several parties who had previously bought for shipment, but became alarmed at the rise in freights, and sold out. The fact that the recorded inspection was less than had been expected, was of little use in strengthening the market as dealers argued that the corn has to come in, and that freights to Buffalo will possibly be doubled within the next two weeks. The pressure to get rid of cash property caused it to be a shade lower than the option for next month, contrary to the rule of the past two or three days, when the shippers picked up all they could in anticipation of the rise in freights which commenced yesterday. New York was quoted easier at the close, but that was simply in consequence of our own want of stamina. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 38⅜c, and declined to 37⅞@37⅞c. Seller September sold at 37⅞@38⅛c, and seller October at 39@39½c, both closing dull at the inside. High mixed closed at 38⅛c, and rejected at 35c. Canal corn was offered, but not being wanted by shippers, was transferred to store. Cash sales were reported of 39,800 bu high mixed at 38⅜c; 10,400 bu do at 38⅜c; 38,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 17,600 bu early at 38⅛c; 46,000 bu do at 38c; 91,000 bu do at 38c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 28,000 bu rejected at 35c; 800 bu no grade at 30c; 12,000 bu at 39c afloat. Total, 298,600 bu.

Oats were active, but principally in options, there being little doing in cash lots, and averaged ⅜c lower, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and as a consequence of liberal receipts in present and prospective, the advance in lake freights also tending to cause heaviness. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 26⅛@26⅜c, seller September at 26@26⅛c, and seller October at 26⅝@26⅞c, all closing at the inside. Seller the year was nominal at 25⅝@26c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 26⅜c; 38,800 bu do at 26⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 23⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 31c; 500 bu do at 30c on track; 1,200 bu mixed at 27⅛c on through cars. Total, 45,900 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, but buyers insisted on a concession of 1@1½c per bu, in sympathy with other grain, and sellers were obliged to yield. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 66c. Seller the month was nominal at 65@66c, and seller September at 65c.

Barley was quiet and irregular, as usual, but again stronger. New No. 2, seller September, opened with sale of 10,000 bu at $1.12; and 25,000 bu afterwards sold at $1.15, the market closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1.05. Cash sales were limited to 2,000 bu new No. 3 at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 90c; 400 bu rejected at 65c; 400 bu by sample at $1.10; 1,200 bu do at $1.03; 600 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 77c. Total, 6,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 20.—London—Imports into the United Kingdom for the week: Flour, 45,000 to 50,000 brls; wheat, 180,000 to 190,000 quarters; corn, 110,000 to 120,000 quarters. Floating cargoes of wheat off coast firm. Fair average quality Californis for shipment, 61s. English country markets for wheat generally 6d@1s dearer. French country markets for wheat generally dearer. Mark Lane—Wheat—Higher prices asked, but no advance established. Liverpool—Wheat active; California, 12s 5d@13s 2d. Corn about 3d per quarter dearer.

DRY GOODS.

The *United States Economist*, of the 16th inst., says:

With agents it has been a decidedly active week, though we may except the lower and medium grades of woolens, which are slow, owing to the backwardness on the part of the dry goods jobbers, who are not quite ready, and the clothiers, who have not done sufficient to justify duplicate purchases. Agents for other classes of goods, and particularly for leading styles of bleached and brown cottons, also shawls, dress goods, and skirts, there has been a large business.

Jobbers have shown some degree of life, but while the "piece goods" trade is still very small, the "pocket package purchasers" have been quite liberal in their selections, and a good business will show for the week.

Those houses engaged in an extreme Southern trade have been fairly active in general stock, while, as the month approaches the end, all seemed stirred with the belief and feeling that a very active market is near at hand.

It may be as well here to state a fact we have often referred to, which is, that the limits of the expansion of our dry goods jobbing trade has been reached, with now and then an exceptional case, and in the future its support is to be collected from the local and surrounding dealers. The great West has its large jobbing-houses in every city, and they each supply the local and surrounding trade on as favorable terms as it can buy in New York, and ship. For this reason it is necessary that our jobbers should shape their stocks accordingly. There is a large trade immediately around us, which must increase annually, and supply the place of that which seeks other markets. To some extent many styles of goods that were largely used by our jobbers are scarcely touched, simply because they are consumed in the West, and are supplied from other points.

The principal object should be to do business to make money, and do only so much as will pay, and reduce expenses and facilities to that focus. It is all very fine to have the pleasure of boasting of so many millions of sales, but we think the chief satisfaction is in the profit it shows.

To a large extent we are glad to notice a change in the minds of merchants on this point, and many are disposed to severely contract their sales, if they have to be made solely for the benefit of agents and manufacturers.

At present the outlook is of the most encouraging aspect, indicating a healthy business, while the low price of all classes of goods cannot but favor a larger consumption than usual.

METALS IN ENGLAND.

Gilead A. Smith & Co., of London, give the following, under date of Aug. 1:

Rails, Erie sections, f. o. b. in Wales, 215@220s; steel, do, ordinary sections, f. o. b. in Liverpool, 330@360s per ton. Welsh bar iron, first-class, f. o. b. in Wales, 235s; nail-rods, do, 250s@260s. Pig iron, 106s. Tin plates, coke, I. C., per box, f. o. b. in London, 35@40s; charcoal, I. C., do, 41@46s. Quicksilver, per 75 lbs, in London, 290s.

BRITISH CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of the 4th, has the following:

Although fine summer weather has for the most part ruled through the past week, we have not been without occasional showers, and a smart storm came on Friday; but rain began to be seriously wanted after the excessive heat, and, if not too heavily renewed, it will be highly beneficial. The meadows wanted it badly, as well as the market gardens; and the corn may be plumper and kindlier in samples as a consequence. Some pieces of corn have been cut, and general harvest work is at hand, with fair results, as far as spring corn is concerned, the barley having greatly improved, and beans showing well for quantity and quality; but we are sorry to hear more unfavorable reports as to wheat, which in many localities is not expected to equal the yield of last year, though let us hope there will be little or no sprouting. In France they have been busy with harvest; local storms have, however, done much damage, and the general yield of wheat is also considered very short, though partially made up by a superior quality and weight; but even with this help a deficiency of flour to the extent of 10 to 12 per cent is reckoned on. We have, therefore, accounts of an advance in many markets, and flour has gained another franc in value in Paris, where the old wheat has totally disappeared, though with better and higher priced new has supplied its place; while rye, not only in France, but in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, is reckoned as very deficient, and has been consequently rising. In Hungary, too, upon close inspection, the improvement has been greatly overrated, and there is some danger of a failure in labor from the existence of cholera; if so, hands should be deficient, and the weather bad, matters might be seriously worse, and as it is, first-class millers have been content to pay about 58s for good wheat, though ordinary is not valued above 50s. In Germany, a fair crop is hoped for, and nothing more; while they are expected to be in full harvest in three weeks. Our own prices, under the brilliant weather, have kept remarkably steady, and with a deficient yield, have exhausted stocks, and but generally moderate prospects in Europe, low prices seem almost impossible next season.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The receipts of wheat from the interior seem to be steadily increasing. In July we exported ten full cargoes of grain to the United Kingdom, and, judging from present indications, we will dispatch more than double that number in August. The shipping trade is now fairly active; at this writing there are upward of twenty vessels on the berth loading or under charter, and there is, besides, a very large fleet under charter to arrive within the next sixty days. Freight engagements for the moving of this season's crop to the United Kingdom run all the way from £4 up to £5,—some half dozen ships now loading at the latter figure. At the present ruling rates for wheat farmers show a disposition to sell, to follow the market; yet at current prices of wheat and freight there is no margin of profit left to the exporter, and unless English market rates rise during the closing months of the year heavy losses will be entailed upon the shipper.

The quality of most of the wheat offered is up to the full average, weighing 62 lbs and upward to the bushel. Accounts as to the probable crop yield are yet conflicting; but, judging from the large bag requirement here and in Oregon, we will realize more than an average crop, yet having a less surplus for export than last year. Many grain fields are yielding profusely.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

The *United States Economist* says:

Within a few days there has been an extraordinarily large number of vessels chartered to load grain and petroleum, both here and in Philadelphia, which is closely connected with New York, in its transactions in the freight market. The charters made in New York have been among the largest ever consummated at this port, notwithstanding the enormous rates now current for vessels. Within three days the charters here of vessels to load petroleum have numbered fully twenty-two vessels of various rig, capable of carrying about 100,000 barrels altogether. Those of grain have amounted to eighteen vessels, of a total capacity of about 63,000 quarters, or over 500,000 bushels. This vast quantity goes mainly to the United Kingdom, while the shipments of petroleum have been mostly for the ports on the Continent. Southeast wind has delayed for some time a large fleet of vessels, off the coast, and the supply of tonnage to this port was consequently light; but within a few days the wind changed to east, and this brought a large number, which were much needed. The arrivals for four days have amounted to 10 ships, 45 barks, and 15 brigs, in all 70 square-rigged vessels not mentioning the schooners and steamers. Rates, owing to the great demand for vessels, have been advancing for some time, until 10s has been paid for grain for ports on the Continent, and 9s 6d to the United Kingdom, while for petroleum 10s has been paid for the Russian Baltic, and 9s 6d for ports in the German Baltic. These rates are decidedly higher than those ruling at this time last year.

LATEST.

Wheat was active in the afternoon and firmer, closing ⅛c higher than on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18@1.18⅛ seller the month, closing at $1.18⅛, and $1.12⅞@1.13¼ seller September, closing at $1.13. Also, at $1.08⅝ seller the year. Corn was fairly active and easier, selling at 37⅝@37⅞c seller the month, and 37⅞@38c seller September, the latter option closing at 37⅞c. Also, at 38⅞@39c seller October, closing at the inside. Oats sold at 26c seller September. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.00 cash, and 500 brls at $15.90 seller September. Lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.

ALCOHOL—Was active and firm at $1.90@1.95 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues moderate, and the market tolerably firm for nearly all grades. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; red tip, 3½@4½c; pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The butter trade was generally reported quiet to-day, with no appreciable change in prices. Good to choice grades are firmly held but the poor sorts are selling irregularly. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Prices remain very firm for grain bags, as the demand is active and stocks are short. There is only a moderate inquiry for burlaps and gunnies and prices rule steady and unchanged. We quote: Stark, A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34c; American A, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS—Remain quiet. Following are the quotations: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue in fair request. Cements are steady at quotations. Common brick is called firm at $6.50@7.00; occasionally inferior brick is sold below these quotations. Pressed is steady. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. The demand continues good for the season, and prices remain steady and firm at the following range: New York factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, 11½@12½c; Western factory, 11½@12½c.

COAL—Prices are unchanged. There is a steadily active demand at the following quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The trade in packers' goods is still dull and prices are weak. Flour barrels meet with the usual demand. Stock is steady. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were plenty but rather slow of sale, and prices were weak and favored buyers. Strictly fresh lots sold at 13½@13c.

FEATHERS—The receipts were light and all genuine geese feathers are taken on arrival by the dealers. Prices are steady as quoted: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@75c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Business in this department was again reported quiet. Orders were generally small, and were chiefly confined to whitefish, mackerel, and cod. Summer-cured cod are "off" a trifle, with which exception former quotations were fully sustained: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@$6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 26@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A slight advance in currants is noted, but aside from this there were no changes in quotations. Trade was a little slack all around, but there was no softening of prices, both domestic and foreign descriptions being firmly held. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 12@14c; do, box, 15@18c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 18@18½c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@10c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 12@13c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9¾@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6¼@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue strong at the late advance. Sugars are more quiet, but are held with confidence, as stocks are not excessive. Other goods are in moderate demand and generally steady. Below are the current quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7¾@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 29½@30c; Java, No. 2, 28½@29c; fancy Rio, 27@26½c; choice do, 25¾@25⅞c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@23¾c; roasting do, 22¾@23c; Singapore Java, 26@26½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25¾@26c; do, prime, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9¼@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11¾@11⅞c; A, standard, 11¼@11⅜c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11⅜c; B, 11@11¼c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; prime molasses do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 29@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@8¼c; German mottled, 6½@8¼c; Golden West, 6½@6¾c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are quite firm, owing to scarcity. Large Naples lemons sell at $12.50 per box. French at $15.00. Peaches were plenty, but most of the offerings consisted of ordinary fruit. Choice peaches are scarce and firm. Bartlett pears were salable and firm. Berries were easier, excepting blackberries, which are steady. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box; Naples do (large), $12.00. California pears, $5.50@6.00 per case; do plums, $3.50 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box or basket, $1.00@2.25 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.50@4.00 per brl. Blackberries, $3.50@4.00 per case; wild do, $2.50@3.00 per case. Blueberries, $3.50@4.00 per bu; huckleberries, $3.00 per bu. Pears, 75c@$1.25 per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.50@1.75 per box. Peaches, Illinois, 50c@$1.00 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00@4.50 per case (35 lbs); $1.25 per basket; Siberian crabapples, 50c per box. Damson plums, $4.00@5.00 per bu.

HOPS—The demand is confined entirely to supplying the immediate wants of country consumers. Stocks are small and choice hops are scarce. Western are quoted at 20@45c.

HAY—The condition of the hay market was without decided change. Aside from supplying current local wants there is little or nothing doing, and quotations must still be considered nominal. As old hay is now about out of the market we no longer quote. Following are the prices of new hay: Timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $12.00@13.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $11.00; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a good degree of activity in the hide market, and, as the market is only fairly supplied, dealers are firm in their views at the late advance. Shippers and local tanners are operating at the annexed quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15½@16c; veal-kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Was dull and easy. Plate iron, common tank, is quoted ¼c lower. Prices for other goods are without quotable change, though they are shaded more or less, the discount depending on the terms of the sale. We repeat our list:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅜-in	8¾ @ 9	℔ lb

LEATHER—In the leather market there was a fair amount of trading at unchanged prices, the market remaining steady and firm at the quotations given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	30@ 33
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continues to meet with an improved demand, prices ruling steady, as given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, out to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Are in fair demand and firm at $4.50 rates. It is said that nails cannot be laid down here, at the present selling rates, without loss to the dealers. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—The demand continues light, but prices are steady, as given below: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The prices of lard oil were yesterday advanced 3c, and the market is firm at the improvement. Carbon, also, is looking up. The extreme low price at which it has been offering for some time past, and this fact, together with the reported slight advance at the East, makes holders confident. Linseed and turpentine are in fair request at full prices. Other oils rule quiet and steady. We quote: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 82@83c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade continues dull, and prices of some articles in the following list, it will be seen, are "off" a little. We now quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.0
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	22.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4c

PIG IRON—Some improvement in the demand is noted, but the market is still lacking in activity, and prices remained without important changes. Following are the quotations: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do No. 3, $57.00; do No. 4, $62.00; do. No. 5, $64.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in moderate supply and demand at about yesterday's range of prices. Prairie chickens were in ample supply. Those in good condition sold readily; but many of them are arriving in poor order. We quote: Turkeys, 12½c; old chickens, $4.00@4.25; large springs, $2.75@3.50; small to medium do, $1.75@2.50; ducks, $2.75@3.00; prairie chickens, $2.00@2.25 for good.

POTATOES—There was no change to note. Prices range from $1.50@1.75 in brls, and 40@70c per bu in sacks. Sweet potatoes sold at $3.00@3.25 for red, and 60@75c per box for yellow.

SALT—The market continues active and firm at the quotations following: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—The demand for timothy seed continues active, and the market firm for prime to choice grades, while inferior grades are in good supply and tolerably steady. Prime flax sold at $1.75, and clover in a small way at $5.75. Other seeds were inactive. Sales include: 160 bags choice at $3.20; 100 bags do at $3.15; 60 bags do at $3.12½; 50 bags do at $3.10; 791 bags strictly prime at $3.00; 77 bags do at $2.95; 111 bags do at $2.92½; 471 bags prime at $2.90; 18 bags good at $2.87½; 304 bags do at $2.85; 104 bags at $2.80; 80 bags fair at $2.75; 33 bags medium at $2.70; 26 bags hulled at $2.60; 28 bags common at $2.55; 41 bags do at $2.50; 5 bags poor at $2.35; 6 bags prime clover at $5.75; 1 car prime flax at $1.75.

TEAS—We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 80@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 45@70c; common do, 38@43c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@43c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady as previously quoted:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The wood trade is fairly active, and prices are firm and tending higher. We quote: Beech $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES, &C.—Were dull and weak. The city trade is now supplied by the local gardeners, and the demand is slight for vegetables coming in by rail unless they are strictly fresh: Tomatoes, 20@35c; onions, $3.50@3.75; watermelons, per 100, $2.50@25.00; muskmelons, $1.25@1.75 per crate.

WOOL—Continues to meet with a tolerably fair inquiry, chiefly in the way of orders. Prices are steady, as follows:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	40@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	33@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

Sales were reported of 5,000 lbs tub, washed, at 50c; 6,000 lbs fleece washed, at 42c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,249	10,765	518
Tuesday	1,731	10,342	376
Wednesday	1,200	10,600	800
Total	6,180	31,707	1,694
Same time last week	9,854	22,692	2,379
Week before last	8,542	22,058	1,825

Shipments were as follows:

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,912	5,832	....
Thursday	966	9,475	....
Total	2,878	15,307	....

CATTLE—In this branch of the live stock market there were no changes worthy of special mention. There was no appearance of activity in the demand for any class of stock while, if we except first and second-class steers, such as are usually sought after by New York, Albany, and Boston buyers, trade was positively dull, with prices still in buyers' favor. Choice shipping beeves comparatively were scarce, and the few of these offered were readily salable at full former rates, or at $5.50@5.75 for well-matured, well-fatted steers of from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs average. Two or three car loads of extra fetched $5.80@5.90, and in one instance $6.00 was obtained, but sales at over $5.25 comparatively were few, while the ruling rates were $2.25@4.75, for thin, rough Texas steers to fair, fleshy natives. Light as have been the receipts thus far during the week, they have quite equaled the legitimate requirements of the trade, and sellers have accomplished little towards clearing the pens of the 4,000 or more stale cattle that were left over from last week. If the receipts during the remainder of the week can be kept down to about the average of the past three days the market may again assume a healthy tone, but any large increase can scarcely result otherwise than in a further depreciation in value of common and medium grades. The sales published below are a fair criterion of the market:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.40@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
20	stock steers	986	$4.00
91	Texas steers	1,082	4.20
55	Texas steers	1,062	4.20
20	cows	933	3.25
20	cows	991	3.00
20	Texas cattle	808	2.35
31	choice steers	1,303	5.75
30	choice steers	1,377	5.50
21	Texas cattle	754	2.65
21	Texas cattle	763	2.65
21	Texas cattle	800	2.75
56	good steers	1,123	5.15
81	extra steers	1,394	5.90
16	choice steers	1,411	5.50
19	medium steers	1,075	4.62½
15	medium steers	1,196	4.75
110	Texas cattle	1,053	3.00
72	Texas cattle	1,070	3.50
32	choice steers	1,253	5.50
34	choice steers	1,338	5.50
16	extra steers	1,360	5.80
15	good steers	1,240	5.20
48	choice steers	1,258	5.50
105	Texas steers	1,100	3.25
37	Texas steers	1,104	3.12½
21	extra steers	1,439	5.87½
36	Texas steers	914	2.85
17	good steers	1,169	5.05
34	cows	1,026	3.25
18	fair steers	1,149	4.75
18	good steers	1,205	5.25
37	choice steers	1,368	5.75
51	extra Texas steers	1,284	5.00
64	extra Texas steers	1,422	6.00
16	stockers	724	3.25
18	Texas steers	964	2.25
17	cows	1,004	3.30
18	stockers	1,075	3.50
40	Texas steers	794	2.75
16	Texas cows	875	3.25
102	extra steers	1,320	6.00

HOGS—Since yesterday there have been no important changes in the general features of this market. Fair activity characterized the demand, both for light and for heavy grades, and, under moderate receipts, prices were easily sustained, notwithstanding the extreme heat, and the fact that telegrams from the East were by no means encouraging. There was a full turnout of buyers, and after their wants had been met very few hogs remained in the yards unsold. Sales were made at an extreme range of $4.25@4.90—principally at $4.40@4.85, or at $4.35@4.65 for common to choice heavy, and at $4.60@4.90 for common to strictly choice light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
110	300	$4.40	51	267	$4.40	37	300	$4.60
53	200	4.85	54	266	4.40	32	200	4.75
38	201	4.85	62	229	4.55	52	270	4.55
55	255	4.40	68	205	4.85	57	176	4.87½
58	288	4.30	160	199	4.85	37	201	4.85
58	268	4.40	50	253	4.55	46	179	4.85
36	201	4.60	44	289	4.40	50	192	4.90
34	269	4.35	45	266	4.40	71	184	4.85
27	243	4.85	36	191	4.85	50	262	4.50
46	179	4.85	71	172	4.65	39	202	4.80
156	365	4.45	49	260	4.50	49	299	4.30
50	240	4.40	56	222	4.50	60	293	4.40
47	205	4.85	58	250	4.60	246	276	4.40
46	201	4.90	103	197	4.90	37	194	4.80
50	316	4.45	56	284	4.35	67	199	0.85
49	268	4.40	52	256	4.40	49	186	4.90
65	188	4.85	52	254	4.40	76	185	4.90
55	245	4.55	49	287	4.40	80	196	4.90
156	365	4.45	56	272	4.40	66	208	4.90
48	321	4.45						

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues quiet, with but little fluctuation in values, the market ruling comparatively steady at former quotations, or at $2.75@3.50 for inferior to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to choice. About all sold, and the market closed firm.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.

The wholesale market was dull. Several cargoes were offering, but only a few buyers were in attendance, and they purchased sparingly. There was no quotable change in prices, though they were weak. There are now two or three cargoes at the docks awaiting sale, which have been there since Monday. We continue to quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.50@16.00; common to medium do, $9.00@12.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; common do, $9.00@9.25; pickets, $8.00@9.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $2.87½@3.50.

Sales include:

Prop Truesdell, from Green Bay, 300 m shingles at $3.00. Sold by Artemus Carter.

Cargo scow Radical, from Pentwater, 80 m coarse, common inch at $8.50; 17 m pickets at $9.00; 118 m lath at $1.75. Schr Honest John, from Pentwater, 100 m piece stuff, largely 16 ft, at $9.25; 35 m lath at $1.75. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schr Jennie Lind, from Grand Haven, 100 m mill-run lumber at $15.00, mill tally (delivered at Kenosha). Cargo schr C. H. Hackley (to arrive), from Cheboygan, 210 m mill-run lumber at $15.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr J. B. Merrill, from Manistee, 210 m dimension at $13.00 for 3x12 and 3x14, 20 ft and over; $12.00 for 2x12, 20 ft and over; $10.00 for remainder. Sold by R. M. Bickford & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no perceptible change in the yard trade; the inquiry is moderate, but prices are steady. Stocks are increasing at many of the yards, though some dealers report their supply not very large. Hardwood is unchanged. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common boards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joist, scantling [illegible] etc., 16 feet [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joist and scantling [illegible]	15.00	@18.00
Pickets, square	12.00	@13.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@20.00
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]	@15.00
Lath	[illegible]	@13.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	[illegible]	@13.00
A or Star	[illegible]	@3.12½
Shingles on track	[illegible]	@ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to [illegible] which charge follows the [illegible] and notes [illegible]

Thickness—Five shingles [illegible] ness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counter [illegible] $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, [illegible] @50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; [illegible] common, $15.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, [illegible] common, $18.00@25.00.

Oak—Clear, $28.00@40.00; [illegible] common, $20.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@[illegible]; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@[illegible]; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, [illegible]; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@85c; white holly, 30c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	5:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:20 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:35 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:25 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 26 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:25 p. m.	§ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:00 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 15 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:20 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:20 a. m.	5:00 p. m.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

57 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Aug. 18, 1873.

Proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., for the privilege of keeping a Restaurant in the Exposition Building during the Fair of 1873. For specifications and further information address the undersigned.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—11 a. m.—Market unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.
LONDON, Aug. 20—Evening.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; account, 92⅞@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 95½; of '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90¼; new 5s, 91¼; Erie, 47. Rate of discount for 3 months' bills on open market, 3-16 below the bank rate.
Petroleum, 10s. Linseed oil, 33s@33s 6d.
FRANKFORT, Aug. 20.—5-20s of '62, 97⅜.
PARIS, Aug. 20.—Rentes, 57f 92c.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—Evening.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 8⅞@8⅞d; middling Orleans, 9@9⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. October and November delivery, Savannah and Charleston, not below low middling, 8⅞d; November delivery, Savannah and Charleston, not below good ordinary, 8 9-16d.
Breadstuffs quiet. All articles unchanged.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Commission houses were actively employed and the jobbing movement showed signs of improvement. Market for cotton goods steady. Both B and E gold medal and Peabody bleached shirtings advanced ½c; Park Mills checks reduced; cotton flannels active and firm; prints selling freely; worsted dress goods and shawls active; wool, flannels, and blankets brisk, but cassimeres less active.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Wool firm and buoyant. The general outlook of the market is favorable. Western fleece, 40@47c, including Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin; 46½@48c for Michigan; and 50@52½c for Ohio and Pennsylvania, including treble extra and upwards. Quite a number of fancy clips are on the market, and held for extreme figures. Holders are now very firm in their views, and, while disposed to supply the wants of their principal customers at current rates, are not eager to close out round lots, which would now be difficult to replace.
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Wool quiet and firm; extra and double extra Ohio, 50@52½c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—PETROLEUM—Crude very quiet at $1.25; refined quiet at $1.57½@1.60.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling uplands, 19⅞c. Sales of future, 4,800 bales. August, 19 5-16@19½c; September, 17¾@15-16c; October, 17½c; November, 17 5-16@17½c; December, 17 5-16c.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand and prices unchanged; receipts, 14,000 brls. Rye flour moderately active at $4.60@5.65. Cornmeal steady; Western, $2.15@3.50. Wheat inactive and lower; receipts, 65,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.35@1.37½; Northwestern spring, $1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53@1.56; winter red Western, $1.55@1.60. Rye quiet; Western and State, 92@95c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt in fair request. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 192,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60c; mixed, 58@57c; sail do, 58@59c; high mixed and yellow Western, 60@62c; kiln-dried, 65c; heated, 54@56c; old Western, 57c. Oats lower; receipts, 34,000 bu; mixed Western, 42@42½c; white Western, 48@51c; black Western, 41@42c.
EGGS—Quiet and firm; Western, 24c.
HAY—Steady; prime old, $28.00@33.00; new, $25.00@28.00.
HOPS—Quiet at 35@45c for 1872.
LEATHER—Steady and in fair request at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@27c.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and strong; Rio, 19¾@21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅜@8⅝c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice firm at 8⅜@9⅛c.
PETROLEUM—Crude, 6¼c; refined, 16½c.
TURPENTINE—Quiet at 43c.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $18.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Middles quiet and firm; long clear, 8⅞c; long rib, 8⅞@9c. Lard weak; old Western steam, 8 1-16c; new, 8⅝c.
BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.
METALS—Manufactured iron quiet and steady; ingot and lake in moderate request at 27@27½c. Pig-iron dull; Scotch, 44@51c; American, 36@45c. Bar quiet and steady. Russia sheet, 17@18c.
NAILS—Unchanged; cut, $4.75; clinch, $6.25@6.75.
WHISKY—Quiet at $1.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Quiet at 18¼c.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.50@6.75. Wheat firm at $1.28@1.30. Corn firm at 46@47c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Strong.
GRIT—Firm.
EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.
BUTTER—In fair demand, and advanced to 20@24c.
CHEESE—Steady.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady; mess pork quiet; held at $16.75. Lard firmer, with light offerings; steam, 8@8⅛c; kettle, 8¼@8⅜c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; sales at $8.45 delivered on cars. Clear rib sides, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅞@9⅜c. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders, sales at 9¼c; clear rib sides, 10¾@10⅞c; buyers freely offer 10⅛c; clear, sales at 10⅛c; good demand.
WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, $1.70; No. 1 do, $1.54 offered, $1.55 asked; No. 2 do, $1.46; amber Michigan, spot and seller September, $1.41¼; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2 do, spot and seller August, $1.41¾; seller September, $1.41; No. 3 red, $1.30@1.30¼; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.45. Corn steady; high mixed, spot and seller August, 44¼c; September, 44¾c; October, 46@46½c; white, 51c; no grade, 42c; damaged, 34½c. Oats dull, and a shade lower; No. 1, 34c; No. 1 white, 35c; No. 2, 31c; rejected, 29¼c.
FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 20.—BAGGING—Active and higher; 2 lbs, 14@14½c; 2¼ lbs, 14½@15c.
COTTON—Nominal. Low middling, 17c.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour, demand good; extra family, $5.75; No. 1, $7.00@7.75. Wheat in good demand; extreme range, $1.20@1.40 for choice qualities on arrival. Corn steady; sales, 57@62c delivered in sacks. Oats steady at 42@44c, sacked. Rye sells readily on arrival at 65@70c. Barley nominal.
GROCERIES—Coffee advanced to 25@28c for Rio.
HAY—Steady; $20.00 for choice, delivered at depot.
PROVISIONS—Firm with moderate demand. Mess pork, $16.50@17.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib sides, 10⅝@11c; clear, 11¼@11⅜c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib sides, 9⅜c; clear, 10c, loose; ½c higher packed. Choice leaf lard in tierces, 8¾@9½c; kegs, 9¾c; prime steam, 8c. Plain hams, 13@13½c; sugar-cured hams, 14½@15c, canvassed and packed.
WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red offered at $1.40; No. 1 red, $1.46. Corn quiet at 49@50c. Oats steady at 38c for No. 1 State.
PETROLEUM—Steady and firmer at 13c; standard white, 13½c for State test.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 180 bales; shipments, 89 bales; stock, 5,670 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand light and holders firm; medium, $6.00@9.50. Corn meal dull and drooping at $2.60@2.65. Corn dull and drooping, nominally 58@60c. Oats scarce and firm at 41@42c.
HAY—Dull and nominal.
BRAN—Dull and lower at $16.00.
PROVISIONS—Bacon scarce and firm at 9⅜c, 9⅞c, 11½c, and 11¾c. Lard in fair demand and firm at 9@10c. Pork dull and nominal.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra scarce at $1.72; No. 1 white, $1.60; amber, $1.42. Corn steady; yellow, 50c. Oats in good demand at full prices; nominally 35c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; low middlings, 17c; middlings, 18c.
BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, and prices of the week have dropped about 25c on all grades; super winter, $3.50@4.25; extra winter, $4.50@5.25; double extra, $5.50@6.00; treble, $6.50@6.75; family winter, $7.00@8.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 3 red, $1.31½; No. 2 red winter, $1.45; sample lots have a downward tendency. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 37½c on track, 40c elevator; 39c for August, 39¼c for September, 42c for October. Oats in good demand at full prices; No. 2, 27½c on track, 29@29½c in elevator; 28½c for August, 28c for September. Barley held above buyers' views; little done. Rye higher at 62@64c.
WHISKY—Scarce and held higher; small sales at 95c.
GROCERIES—Coffee excited and prices higher; ordinary to choice Rio, 24@26½c. Sugar firm; fully fair to choice, 9¾@10½c. Molasses dull; reboiled, 40@50c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50@17.00. Dry salt meats—Clear sides, 9½c. Bacon easier; only small jobbing and order demand; shoulders, 9¼@9⅜c; clear rib sides, 10⅞@10½c; clear, 10⅞@10⅞c. Lard steady; small lots of refined, 8½c; prime steam, 7½c, November.
HOGS—Firm at $4.40@4.65.
CATTLE—Quiet; wintered Texans, 3@4½c; native steers and heifers, 2½@4c; coarse and fat oxen, 3½@4c; prime to choice steers, 5@6c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 1,450; cattle, 600.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, good quality scarce; super, $5.00; treble, $7.00@7.75; family, $8.75@10.00. Corn in good supply and demand; mixed, 67c; yellow, 68c; white, 70c. Oats 45c.
BRAN—Firm at 87½@90c.
HAY—Firm at $24.00.
PROVISIONS—Dry-salt shoulders scarce at 9¼c. Bacon dull at 10⅞@10½c; hams dull at 15@15½c. Lard scarce; tierce, 8⅞@9c; keg, 11c.
GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; good to fair, 9½c; molasses, nothing doing. Coffee, none in first hands; common, 20@20½c; fair, 20⅞@21c; good, 21c; prime, 21⅞@22⅞c.
WHISKY—In good demand; Louisiana, 98c; Evansville, 97c; Cincinnati, $1.09½.
COTTON—Quiet; sales 700 bales good ordinary at 16½c; low middling, 17⅞@18c; middling, 18⅞c; good Orleans, 18⅞c. Receipts, 175 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,067 bales; stock, 15,228 bales.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 20.—COTTON—Good ordinary and lower at 14c; low middling quiet and unchanged, at 15½c.

[Continued paragraph from top of column 2]
BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged, at $5.75 ... Wheat in fair demand and firm, at $1.35@1.50. ... and weak at 63c. Oats nominal at 48c.
PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and unchanged at 9½c. ... in fair demand and firm; shoulders, ... clear rib sides, 10½c; clear, 10½c. Bacon in ... and firm; shoulders, 10⅛c; clear rib ... clear, 11½c. Sugar-cured hams, 15⅞c; ... 13@15c.
... Firm, at $1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour only a limited jobbing demand; extra spring, $5.85@6.90. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27½; No. 2 do, $1.23½; seller August, 1.21; September, $1.14¼. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 27½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye scarce, firm, and higher; No. 1, 66c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 spring, $1.00.
FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 11c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 63,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 53,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand and steady. Wheat dull and scarce; sales, 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.40. Corn very dull; buyers and sellers apart; No. 2 prime Western, 48c. Oats inactive and nominal, at 36c.
FREIGHTS—Weak, and shippers holding off; nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; superfine, $3.50@4.75; extra, $4.50@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.25@8.25; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $7.50@8.50. Wheat in fair demand; red, $1.60; amber, $1.70@1.75. Rye advanced to 71@85c. Corn held firmly; yellow, 61c; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats steady; white, 45@47c; mixed, 39@41c.
WHISKY—Scarce at $1.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; Western superfine, $4.25@5.25; extra, $6.25@7.00; family, $7.25@7.75. Wheat active and firm; choice white, $1.80; choice amber, $1.78@1.80; Ohio and Indiana red, $1.55@1.60; Kentucky, $1.40@1.65. Corn—Mixed Western firm, at 58½c. Oats active; Western mixed, 44@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye dull at 90@95c.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $18.00. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, 10c; rib sides, 10⅞@11c; clear rib sides, 10⅞@10⅞c. Sugar-cured hams, 15@16½c. Lard dull at 8½@8⅞c.
BUTTER—Western scarce and firm, with good demand; good fresh tub, 23c.
WHISKY—Firm and quiet at $1.03.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in light demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50. Corn unchanged; low mixed, 53c; No. 2, 54@55c.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 813 Thirty-first-st., corner Buddan. Apply in basement.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE BRICK house 810 West Monroe-st. House contains every modern convenience; good stable; lot 64x125. Carpets and gas-fixtures for sale, or will rent with the house. Apply to MR. BOWLES, on the premises, or to B. W. UNDERWOOD, 80, 82, and 84 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN THE BLOCK southeast corner of Willard-place and Randolph-st., in nice order and handy to business, from Sept. 1. Apply to owner, L. H. ROBINSON, Room 39 Ashland Block, or Mr. Varney, Grocer, corner of Randolph and May-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE. RENT, $14 per month, on the corner of Elston Road and Paulina-st. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts. Also, a new store with 12 rooms; rent very low until the 1st of May next.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK AND BRICK basement house, with barn, on Warren-av. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, hot and cold water, bath-room, mantel, south front, on West Adams-st. DAVIS & PIKE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEPT. 1, 2-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, hard and soft water, gas, chandeliers, bath-room, 163 South Robey-st. This house is in good order, and on reasonable terms. Apply at 75 Huron-st.

TO RENT—119 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Adams, a good 10-room house, with 50-foot lot, until May 1, 1874. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE, LOW FOR CASH, TWO new brick houses, near Michigan-av., one corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Michigan-av. A. G. SANFORD, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 145 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. Inquire at 399 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON South and West Sides, $50 to 75 per month. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO RENT—587 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNside), between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., one block west from State-st. cars, a very nice new house of 12 rooms, all modern improvements, with a small house in the rear, which will be fitted up for a nice carriage-house and stable if desired. A. H. ROBINSON, Room 25, 180 Adams-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, CONTAINING 7 rooms, besides closets. Inquire at 69 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences, on second floor, new (public) block, 56, 58, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison. Office, Room 43.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, 5 NICE rooms, closets, pantry, &c., water in kitchen, at 347 Catherine-st. Inquire down stairs.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS ON Adams-st., near California-av., for $15. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED WITHOUT BOARD, two pleasant rooms on Twenty-fifth-st., between State and Wabash-av.; for particulars address P 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6 NICE ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-st., near Robey; furniture for sale or rent, if desired. Apply at No. 791 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO LADIES OR MARRIED COUPLE, two or three unfurnished front rooms, in a private family. 483 Michigan-av. Best references required.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED, single, en suite, with hot and cold water, at 329 Wabash-av. First-class private family.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, to gent and wife or two single gents, with or without board; also, one furnished bedroom. 101 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST central stores for dry goods or other wholesale business in the city. Nos. 204 and 206 East Madison-st.; size, 45x182, 5 stories and basement; and Nos. 211 and 213 East Lake-st., size, 40x165, 4 stories and basement; also second, third and fourth stories of 138 and 140 Lake-st. Apply to JOHN B. MALLERS, 211 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE 970 NORTH CLARK-ST., WITH dwelling rooms back; good situation for a plumber. Rent, $25 per month. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 178 STATE-ST., OPposite Palmer House. Inquire same place.

Offices.

TO RENT—FROM SEPT. 1, FRONT OFFICE ON first floor of building No. 109 Fifth-av. Inquire at Room No. 5, second floor.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 6 or 7 rooms for small family of adults. Address, stating location and rent, W, 125 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS ON WEST Side for light housekeeping for a family of three. Address, stating location and terms, P 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 ROOMS north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; rent not to exceed $15 per month; no family; American or English landlord preferred. Address FOREMAN BOWLES & BATES, rear 11 to 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOM OR suite of rooms suitable for gentleman sleeping rooms, either in public block or private residence; state location and terms. O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED room for lady and gentlemen, with board for lady. Address, stating terms and location, O 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED house, by a responsible party; no children or boarders. Address, stating location and price, G 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT 100 COTTAGES for good tenants; also, several boarding-houses. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND COTTAGES in all parts of the city. We are making a specialty of renting places. Send in your houses and cottages. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FROM 4 TO 7 rooms in good neighborhood. Address D K, Tribune office, stating terms and location.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, IN A CHICAGO & Clybourne-av. car, coming to the bridge, a pocket-book containing $25 in money, a mortgage receipt for $294, and a certificate for pictures to Hall's Photograph Studio. A reward will be given the finder on leaving the above at No. 270 Superior-st.

LOST—THE DROP OF A CORAL EARRING. A reward will be paid by returning it to 167 South Clark.

LOST—ONE ENVELOPE, WITH A MAP OF THE Circuit Court position, and two receipts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to M. J. RICH, 1030 West Madison-st.

LOST—MONDAY, AUG. 20, IN A MADISON-ST. stage, a roll of music. Finder will confer a favor, and be liberally rewarded, by leaving same with J. W., 50 South Water-st.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE. THE FINDER will be rewarded by leaving same at 986½ Wabash-av.

$5 REWARD FOR A GREEN PARROT; GOT away on Tuesday last. Return to 246 Wabash-av., or give information where it may be found.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED FROM CORNER OF School-st. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, on Sunday, Aug. 17, a large bay horse, long tail and mane, trimmed off, square scar on back and on breast from harness; inside of left leg cut from interfering, had on a leather head stall, and forelock plaited. Return to same place, or 356 South Clark-st. JAMES KELLY.

$25 REWARD—THE ABOVE WILL BE PAID for return of sleeve-buttons taken from 121 Randolph-st. by a bookkeeper yesterday, and no questions asked.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 216 South Halsted-st. Singer machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY AND light manufacturing sewing-machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. 39 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTER AND ICE chest, with saloon fixtures; also a license. Apply at 73 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT SIDE SHOWCASE WITH compartments, and counter, nearly new. Apply at 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—JAMES LAWTON, SON of James Lawton, formerly of Canada, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to THOMAS GREEN, executor of his late father's estate. Union P. O., County Elgin, Ont., Canada.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
20 ft. on Monroe-st., near LaSalle.
56 ft. on Fifth-av., adjoining the Times building.
137 ft. on Canal-st., between Washington and Randolph.
25 ft. on State-st., with building, near Harrison.
Lots on River and Ogden Canal.
60 ft. on Madison-st., near Paulina.
160 acres Sec. 12, 36, 13, near Blue Island, railroad will pass through the land.
160 acres Sec. 6, 37, 13, on line of Illinois River Railroad.
80 acres n e ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.
160 acres s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 13, on Junction-av. or Sixty-third-st.
240 acres Sec. 11, 38, 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.; the Danville & Vincennes Railroad will pass through this land; splendid for subdivision.
120 acres Sec. 20, 38, 13, half mile from railroad and canal.
20 acres in Sec. 14, 37, 13, on line of railroad.
160 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 13, on Sixty-third-st.
40 acres in Sec. 29, 38, 13, on C., B. & Q. Railroad, adjoining Clyde, two miles from city limits.
160 acres in Sec. 28 and 29, 37, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 40, 13.
5-acre block in Attwood's Addition to Washington Heights.
80 acres e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 29, 37, 13, near Blue Island.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPerty, improved and vacant, in all divisions of the city.
To capitalists seeking investments in well rented, improved property, or unimproved property, we can offer some good bargains.
To those seeking residences, either in the city or suburbs, we can show some of the most desirable in market.
To manufacturers we can offer some of the best water fronts in the city.
To builders who wish to purchase cheap lots to build on and retail, we can offer good property and on favorable terms.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Works and Central Park. Easy terms, long time. To a family who will build, no cash required, and five years' time given. Free ride, cars or carriage. Excellent train accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, CONvenient to station, $650 cash, 20 per cent discount for all cash; lots adjoining worth $1,000 each. This party must have money. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR Hoyne. Lots on Harrison-st., corner Morgan. PHILLIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT ON INDIANA-AV., near Thirteenth-st., first-class in every respect. Furniture can be bought, if desired. This can be had at a bargain if taken soon, as owner wishes to leave the city. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. AND Ashland-av., only $500 to $700 each, according to location; special inducements to parties who will build at once. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., A FINE BRICK house and 50 feet of ground at $25,000; an elegant house; easy payments. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, THAT desirable lot on the northeast corner of Pine and Illinois-sts. Lot 50x80, and will be sold at a sacrifice if taken immediately. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, large lot, excellent location; West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 26 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 26 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO STORIES and basement, 10 rooms, good location, West Side; $7,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 26 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 52x122, NORTHEAST corner Halsted and Mather-sts., price $150 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—LOTS ON GREELEY-st., near Archer-av. Price, $600 and $700 each, on time. Cheap as dirt. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A LOT ON ARCHER-AV., near Lock-st. Price, $1,600, on time. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LOCK-ST., NEAR ARCHER-av., with two fronts. Price, $1,000, on time. Cheap as dirt. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE-STORY AND basement octagon stone-front house, 12 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x170, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—10 LOTS each 25x125 feet, northwest corner Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.) and Stewart-av. No cash payment required from parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BRICK BASEment and 2-story frame house, 12 rooms; modern improvements; barn, lot 50x125, on South Morgan-st., near Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT 28¾x170; NINE rooms, gas, water, and marble mantels. Will sell cheap; easy terms. 24 Union-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, VERY CHEAP. 64 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONT house, No. 256 Ohio-st., between Pine and St. Clair, with lot 20x100 to 20-foot alley. This is one of the finest locations in Chicago, full view of lake, harbor, and the new lake shore drive; house built, and finished throughout first-class. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST. WEST FRONT, 17, Block 2, Carswell's Subdivision, one block south of Fifty-first-st., on which is to be sewer and station; lot 25x161 ft to alley. Price reasonable; terms usual. G. B. MORSE, 21 Metropolitan Block. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, 359 Burnside-st., on leased lot, 4½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 228 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—8 HOUSES NEAR LINCOLN PARK, ranging from $2,000 to $6,000 each. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN B. MALLERS, 211 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$400 LOTS ON OAKLEY AND LEAVitt-sts., Holstein, accessible by street-cars and omnibus line; high ground, title perfect. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$1,400 HOUSE AND LOT ON EASY terms, a neat, new cottage of four rooms, with cistern and well, situated on the highest ground inside of the old city limits, accessible by street-cars and omnibus line. This is a rare chance to one wanting a home. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE HOUSE OF 12 rooms, laundry, cellar, etc., in perfect repair and in desirable location; large lot, barn, etc. Will take North Side lot in part payment. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND CHOICE LOTS on Shober-st., near Wicker Park; small payments in cash, balance to suit, $3,500. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR LEAVITT, two-story house, 9 rooms and bath-room, marble mantels and wash-basins, and lot 25x160, $4,500; Warren-av., near Western-av., two-story house, 7 rooms, and lot, $3,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SHURTLEFF-AV., BUDDAN, Thirty-first, Lyman, Arch, and Haynes-sts., near churches, schools, horse-cars, &c., to be sold on easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 DEARborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—33½x180 feet, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., surrounded by fine residences and handsome shade trees; $225 per foot, ⅓ cash, or $230 per foot all cash, if sold this week. The lot is worth $300 per foot.
STATE-ST.—25x125 feet, east front, 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st.; $160 per foot, payable $500 cash, $800 May, 1874, and balance at the end of 3 years.

FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE ON ADA-ST., cheap.
Also, 40 acres in Town of Lake, very cheap.
Also, houses and lots in all parts of city.
Also, fine dock property for sale cheap.
Also, for exchange, 2 fine lots at Washington Heights and 1 fine lot at Highland Park for horses and buggy.
S. W. SEA & CO., 157 Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR Hoyne.
Lots on Harrison-st., corner Morgan.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STOCK AND grain farms in the Rock River Valley, 110 miles west of Chicago, containing about 450 acres; good timber, living water, splendid orchard, and living fence, belonging to it; only 1½ miles from R. R. station. Price low and terms easy. Owner might take Chicago property in part payment at cash figures. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSES ON WEST SIDE FOR CUSTOmers. SHANNON & CANFIELD, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—GOOD CHICAGO real estate; will pay part cash, assume incumbrance and choice farm or suburban residence. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ALL PARTS OF the city; property left with me exclusively will receive personal attention; advertising free and commissions reasonable; no sale, no charge. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 40 ACRES IN WORTH OR Lyons, under $150 per acre. Owners preferred. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FINANCIAL.

A PARTY OF MEANS HIMSELF DEALING IN AND raising live stock, with very desirable facilities for doing business on large and paying basis, would like to negotiate with a capitalist with view to his taking active or special interest; $20,000 required; business safe and reliable. Address T 64, Tribune office.

A. G. SANFORD & CO., 146 DEARBORN-ST.—Money to loan in large amounts at 9 per cent, on long time, on inside improved property.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C., corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 11.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN sums of $1,000 to $10,000, at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, commercial and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities. Short notes closed without any delay. LEVI WING & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$40,000 CASH IN HAND AT 9 OR 10 PER cent interest, in one sum, on inside business property; wide margin required; must be closed this week; also, $5,500. Address O 86, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO $7,000 WANTED FOR ONE, TWO, or three years on unencumbered real estate worth three times that amount; will allow 12 per cent per annum interest; no commission. Address G 28, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES BY J. S. & A. BOOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON, ON TEN years time to those who will build, 50 choice lots within three blocks of depot, church, school, post-office, &c., at my lowest figures; all I want is the interest, 8 per cent, for the next 10 years. These lots have risen more than 30 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, and the village never looked half as promising as now; it will soon shake hands with Evanston proper. Go and view the place. C. E. BROWNE, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of eight rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one at Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits; has good school, churches, hotel, steam printing-office, artesian well, &c. We have sold nearly 340 lots during the past 30 days, and are still selling at the old prices and terms. Beautiful lots, 165 feet deep, only $175; payable $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge. WILSON PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS, and 10 acres good improved prairie land, except two acres timber, 1 mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 33 miles from Chicago; price, $650; cash $100, balance $12 monthly; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 82 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 12. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13. 373½ acres in Sec. 19, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—$375 TO $575, IN MONTHLY PAYments, will buy a good lot 33x150 feet, with sidewalks in North Evanston. WM. F. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$160 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT AT DESplaines; $1,000, only $200 down, balance in $15 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—86 LOTS IN STUART'S SUBDIVISION, southwest of Brighton, in Section 1, at $12,000. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—2 DESIRABLE CORNER LOTS AT Washington Heights, at a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON BLUE ISLAND Ridge, in Sec. 34, 37, 13. Danville road will run straight through the middle of it. It is the finest timbered property on the ridge. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$225 WILL BUY A LOT 33X180 FEET, at North Evanston, convenient to depot, schools, and churches; terms, $10 monthly payments, or ¼ cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Parties taken to and from the grounds free of expense. WM. E. BEST, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NEAR LOcation of the new Water Works, at low figures. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 61¾ acres, with improvements, ¾ mile from Norwood Park depot. We can offer it at very low figures for the next 20 days. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT AUBURN, ON ROCK ISLAND Railroad, near Englewood and Normal School, new residence of 9 rooms, mantels, etc., with 50 feet of ground. Price only $3,500. Terms to suit. Also choice lots at moderate prices on very easy terms. No suburb in the vicinity of Chicago offers greater advantages than Auburn. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SMALL IMproved farm, near Norwood Park and Canfield, or would sell the north half, which will soon be ready for subdivision; parties will be shown the property free of expense. Apply to F. M. FOX & CO., Room 5, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, HOUSE WITH 6 rooms and lot 50x200 feet, on monthly payments; convenient to the depot. SAML. POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN WINNETKA, BEAUTIful house and grounds, 7 large rooms, cellar and closets. Terms to suit. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS IN choice locations and well improved, at from $10 to $25 per foot. Also, property by the block or acre, on favorable terms to parties who will improve. Several houses for sale or to rent. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved and vacant; have some of the choicest property in this, the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—100 FEET, CORNER lot, in Egandale; also, Washington Heights acre property. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50x190 feet, convenient to the depot, school, church, and stores; $10 to $20 per foot. I will make special terms with parties who will build. Also, some good houses, well located, for sale on easy terms. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A 5-ACRE BLOCK AT WASHINGTON Heights; price, $3,000; terms, $1,000 cash, balance one, two and three years, at 8 per cent. WILLIAM A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE AND TEN acres of land; will sell for what the land is worth, on easy terms; situated on the C., D. & V. R. R., at Washington Heights. WILLIAM A. TRAVIS, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACT AT PARK Ridge; easy terms. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON LINE OF THE new railroads through Lake and Worth, in pieces from 2½ to 160 acres. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS BEST OF all the suburbs of Chicago is 12 miles from the city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., about 200 feet above the level of the lake; beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a place of your own with monthly payments; we will build houses for those desiring it. For health, wealth, and happiness, go to Clarendon Hills. Plats and particulars of CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH RAVENSWOOD—CHOICE lots 50x152 feet, close to station, $10 to $15 per foot. Special bargain in two corners, directly east of station, 108x132 feet; $800 each; one-third cash. This is less than $7.50 per foot, and is positively the best bargain in the vicinity.
Ravenswood—Neat cottage and lot, 60 feet front, $3,500; one-third cash. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 5 ACRES, E. ½ OF S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ of 28, 40, 13, near Maplewood, in Story & Allen's subdivision, containing 48 lots, 25x125, on favorable terms. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE IS THE PLACE TO INvest your money; splendid bargains in acres, blocks, half-blocks, lots, and houses. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—AT HALF price, if taken this week, a five-acre block, close to depot; owner must have money. G 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES—I HAVE A BARGAIN TO offer for a few days; parties with money wishing to invest will find it to their interest to call and investigate. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 92x125 FEET ON Borney-st., at a bargain for cash. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 AND UPward, in an old established manufacturing establishment; $30,000 already invested. The business is active and profitable, but needs additional help and capital to extend the same. Address O 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 WILL BUY A HALF-interest in a genteel, well-established business paying that amount monthly. Address G 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000, to purchase interest of retiring partner in a well-established manufacturing business. Address P 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH A cash capital of $300, in a manufacturing business paying 1,000 per cent. Address G 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS AND business men—An enterprising young man, just returned from Rio, Brazil, thoroughly posted in the buying of coffee, cocoa, and rubber, speaking four different languages, would like to start with a man of some capital in the direct importation of those articles to Chicago. Success doubtless in making money. Address P 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $5,000 IN handling 80 acres; $40,000 can be cleared in one year. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, TO TAKE HALF interest in a well established manufacturing business; requires two interested parties; a good chance for the right man. Call on or address N. W. NOVELTY RUBBER CO., 188 East Washington-st., Room 11, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUfacturing business; everything in good running order; small capital wanted, but I want an honest man. For particulars, call at No. 7 South Jefferson-st., ground floor.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FURNITURE BUSIness. Upholsterer preferred. 419 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR silent, with $3,000 to $4,000, in a good paying business. AUSTIN, 460 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—48 LOTS NEAR ASHLAND-AV. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard for a good improved farm.
2 fine brick residences at Highland Park, with large grove lots, for good improved city, or first-class unincumbered suburban property.
40 lots, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., near the new track of the Chicago & Danville R. R., for good farm.
3 lots on West Side, near Ashland-av., and 11 lots at South Englewood, for house and lot worth $4,000 to $5,000.
160-acre farm, all improved, with good house, cribs, barn, etc., 65 miles from Chicago, and all underlaid with thick vein of Wilmington coal, for good Chicago property.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ROAD-WAGON AND CASH FOR top-buggy; also, gold watch for light harness and pole; also, team cheap. SPROGLE & GRAY, Room 6, 197 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE or small farm near Chicago, between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of dry goods, notions, and fancy goods, etc. Apply at Real Estate Office, 122 East Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1½-STORY COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, water in the house, 4 years' lease, $40 per year, no taxes; half cash, balance trade. Call or address 420 Park-av.

TO EXCHANGE—IRVING PARK LOTS FOR house and lot on North or West Side. Call at Room 10, 126 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL BLOCK OF ground at Hinsdale, near depot; equity above incumbrance taken in diamonds, lots, or lumber. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE-HALF BLOCK OF SPLENdid grove property, near the depot, in Hinsdale. Equity taken in city property or small farm desirably located. CHAS. B. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A CORNER 3-STORY brick house and lot, fronting east on Wabash-av., renting for $2,000 a year, for a well-established business, paying a good profit, in Chicago. Address O 90, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD BUSIness and medical mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG CLERK. ADDRESS GEO. C. HAMAN, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED—BY A NATIONAL BANK, A MAN WHO is thoroughly familiar with the foreign exchange business. Address P 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OF EXperience in the retail grocery or tea business, who can deposit $500 or more, can obtain a responsible situation at a fair salary. Address P 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 DRY GOODS SALESMAN as stockkeeper, German preferred, at 257 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN the retail tea and coffee business. Apply at 739 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—50 CARPENTERS ON EXPOSITION Building. Steady work for six weeks.

WANTED—GARDENER TO TAKE CHARGE OF the grounds of a gentleman's residence. To one fully qualified liberal wages will be given. No other need apply. Apply immediately to REA & COATES, 158 East Washington-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD HANDS TO RUN moulding machines, shapers, etc. Apply at planing-mill on Mitchell-st., between Lumber-st. and Stewart-av.

WANTED—MEN TO LATH THE CHURCH AT Lawndale. Inquire at Lawndale, or of MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, 161 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PLASTERERS—TO TAKE A JOB OF about 800 yards of plastering, immediately. Apply to T. V. WADSKIN, Architect, Room 16, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—STAIR-BUILDER, ONE THAT UNderstands laying out and squaring up, at 228 Ewing-st.

WANTED—MOULDERS—6 GOOD IRON-MOULDers at the Empire Machine Works, Bloomington, Ill. None but first-class men need apply.

WANTED—4 PLASTERERS AND 2 TENDERS ON church at Lawndale. Inquire at Lawndale, or of MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5, 161 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS. INQUIRE AT CORner Western-av. and Harrison-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BLACKSMITH ON TWO-seated buggies. 489 Division-st.

WANTED—TWO PLASTERERS AN CORNER Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.

WANTED—33 GOOD LATHERS ON NEW BLOCK on Ann-st., between Washington and Madison. Fetch your hatchet with you and jump right into steady work, and good pay for the season.

WANTED—GOOD BRICKLAYERS, MICHIGAN-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. Bring your tools. M. B. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLOW-POLISHers; also, one good plow-fitter. None but skilled workmen need apply. CHICAGO PLOW COMPANY, corner Archer-av. and Wallace-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A PAPER-RULER. SMEAL & REBANKS, Blank Book Manufacturers, 183 East Washington-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD PLASTERERS, AND two for Portland cement work; three month's job; wages $5 per day to good men. Apply to E. KERSEY, Plasterer, northeast corner Halsted and Centre-sts., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH; STEADY WORK will be given to a good man. Apply at 196 West Twelfth-st., city.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN WOOD ENGRAVing, at VANDERCOOK & CO.'S, corner of State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO MEN AT 48 WEST RANdolph-st., to hang wall-paper at 10 cents a roll.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SET UP SCHOOL desks. Apply to C. R. HEWITT, 115 State-st., upstairs.

WANTED—TWO PATTERN-MAKERS; NONE but first-class men need apply. T. W. McMILLAN & CO., 19 and 21 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SAWYER TO CUT FRAMES, sash and doors; a practical carpenter preferred. Apply at Factory, corner Kingsbury and Illinois-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT JOB PRINTER AT 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD BRICKLAYERS AT RUSH-st. bridge; wages, $4 per day, paid to good workmen.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a sash, door, and blind factory and general jobbing; none but experienced men need apply to JOEL BULLARD, southeast corner Kingsbury and Indiana-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SOBER MAN AS DRIVER. Apply at 170 Maxwell-st.

WANTED—HOSTLER AT BASSETT'S BOARDING Stables, 19 Harmon-court. Come early.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—FIVE FARM HANDS, THREE FOR haying and two permanently. Call to-day between 11 and 12 a. m. A. N. HART, Room 8, 118 Washington-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN, $2.25 PER DAY; 20 sawmill hands, $30 and $35 per month and board, free fare. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—15 SAWMILL HANDS TO GO OUT AT 5 o'clock to-night; wages, $30 and $35 per month and board. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—15 GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian saw-mill laborers; highest wages paid; free fare, steady employment. Apply at 39 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, AND station-men; wages, $2.25 per day; station-work, 24 to 30 cents per yard, for the Wisconsin Central Company. No contractors; no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Company's Agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN, farmers preferred, at $75 per week, in country towns. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS old, who can write a good hand; must board at home and come well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, P 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, RESPONSIBLE, EXPERIenced traveler to sell perfumery, extracts, etc., on a liberal commission, or on a guarantee; one engaged in some other business preferred; must have good references. Address P 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO CITY SALESMEN FOR MEN'S neck wear, shirt jewelry, and collars, at 74 and 76 Third-av. J. H. & I. M. FRANK.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO SELL AGENTS' GOODS. One without experience taken. Salary or commission. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT CAN find a good paying business by calling on WASHBURN BROTHERS, Room 1, 36 North Canal-st.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS for real estate speculators; the biggest chance in America; no risk to agents; from $100 to $300 per month profit. Address P 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART SCANDINAVIAN BOY, about 15 years old, in a grocery store; one that has been in one before preferred. Apply at 344 Fourth-st., corner of Rucker.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, THAT UNderstands delivering fine groceries and wines; well recommended. MATTHEW O'BRIEN, 1296 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS; SALARY AND commission. Call only from 8 till 9 a. m., or 4 till 6 p. m., at 56 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO WORK IN STABLE, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 953 WABASH-AV.—A BELL-BOY, able to wait on table. Call at 9 this morning.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEAT MARKET IN A GOOD LOCATION, FOR sale—Will sell cheap for cash. Inquire 315 West Chicago-av.

A MACHINE-SHOP AND GENERAL MACHINERY business for sale. Established 1866, doing good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address P 6, Tribune office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LEGITImate business openings on hand requiring from $300 to $10,000. Call. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

A RESTAURANT, WITH 12 ROOMS AND DOING an excellent business, for sale, at a great sacrifice, for a few days. Call early at No. 268 State-st.

A DRUG STORE, IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIgan, for sale. A splendid chance. Address P. O. Box 111, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL LOCATED jewelry manufacturing business for sale, with customers, fixtures, and all complete. Reason for selling out, retiring from business. Call or address 61 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A PARTY having $1,000 to $2,000 cash to engage in a first-class business which shows for itself. Come and investigate. ALEXANDER, 148 South Clark-st., Room 5.

A COMPLETE BARBER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP, doing a good business; best location on South Side; great bargain, if taken at once. Apply to S. MATHISON & CO., 36 North Clark-st., Ewing Block.

A PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, with 10 rooms, at 76 West Monroe-st.

CIGAR, CONFECTIONARY, AND ICE CREAM parlor, on a good business street, for sale cheap for cash; poor health reason for selling. Apply 197 South Desplaines-st.

CANAL BOAT FOR SALE—THE UNDIVIDED half of boat and team, at less than value. Boat has good run of trade for the season. She will be in Chicago about the Twenty-fifth of this month. Apply at 258 Calumet-av., after 6 p. m.

CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE, NEAR A theatre, for sale. Address P 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE BOSTON Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., together with the good will 6-years' lease of building; very cheap rent; boiler, engine, shaftings, pulleys, carpet cleaning machine, horse, wagon, harness, with the patent for State of Illinois, and all fixtures belonging to business; price, $5,000, or will take partner who will attend to the business. Call from 7 to 9 or 4 to 6. A. N. HANKINSON.

GOOD LIVELY DRY GOODS AND GROCERY corner store, coming in about $3,000 or $4,000. A good opportunity for the right man who means business. Apply to Mr. DALTON, Room 21, Reaper Block.

HARDWARE STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION FOR sale. No old stock; small capital required; good reasons for selling. Call or address 119 Park-av.

LAUNDRY BOOKING $500 PER MONTH, 2 SUBurban lots, all for $400. Going to country. Call at 237 West Randolph-st.

MARBLE SHOP AT CALVARY CEMETERY, with stock, dwelling-house and barn, for sale; small capital required. Address HOOPER & SON, Evanston, Ill.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE, VERY, VERY cheap—a fortune; one or all the States. D. STONER, Patent Solicitor and Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 50.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE WITH 22 BEDS for sale; reason is death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

STOCK OF CLOTHING, AND FIXTURES, ALL new, with lease, choice location in Chicago, valued at $7,000, for sale, or exchange for house and lot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

THE EUREKA LAUNDRY FOR SALE—DOING good business; must be sold, as the proprietors are going to Europe. Apply 335 Wabash-av.

TO A PARTY WHO WILL INVEST $500, WE WILL guarantee $250 per month. Legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A PARTY TO BUY A HALF OR whole interest for a patented article. $20 to $30 a day; call on G W, at STONER & CO'S, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR THE COUNTRY, to mind children and make herself useful. Apply at 739 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of a baby and sew. Address S H, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN SERVANT GIRL, who can cook and iron. Apply at 807 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 373 Fulton-st., or Room 5, 125 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL OR MIDDLE-aged woman to do general housework in a family of three grown persons. Apply, with reference, at No. 467 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family; German or Scandinavian; one that can come recommended. 561 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for small family. Call at 114 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a private family. Call at 267 West Tyler-st., Cottage House.

WANTED—COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO cook, wash and iron, and take care of basement floor. References required. Danish or Swedish girl preferred. Call at 665 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of 2 persons; German, Swede or Norwegian preferred. References required. Call at 1228 Prairie-av., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 531 West Adams-st. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—AT 294 ILLINOIS-ST.—A GOOD smart girl to do chamber work; wages $3 per week.

WANTED—GIRL AT 31 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.; good washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 75 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for first-class families and good wages, at the old Scandinavian Employment Room, 328 North Market-st. No charges.

WANTED—AT 1282 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL TO do up-stairs work and attend a child. No Irish wanted.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS TOGETHER immediately, one kitchen work, one second, at 646 West Van Buren-st., southeast corner Hermitage-av.

WANTED—3 DINING-ROOM GIRLS, AT 177 Adams-st., near corner of Fifth-av., in the morning.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AT 44 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a private family; also, a chambermaid. Apply at Room 3 St. Julien Hotel, 121 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS TO DO DINING-ROOM and second work, and one girl for washing and ironing in first-class private boarding-house; good wages. The place one of the most desirable on the West Side. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—AT 211 HUBBARD-ST., A SEAMstress.

WANTED—APPRENTICES AND FIFTY EXPErienced necktie hands immediately at 74 and 76 Third-av., between Van Buren and Harrison. J. H. & I. M. FRANK.

Nurses.

WANTED—CHILD'S NURSE; A YOUNG PERson who can sew neatly preferred; best references required. 969 Indiana-av., 9 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED girl to take care of a child. Address, giving age and reference, O 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, TO TAKE care of two children. Inquire at the Exposition Bazar, corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Good reference required.

Laundresses.

WANTED—3 SHIRT IRONERS AND 3 LADIES' clothes ironers; come Thursday morning prepared to work. 262 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge as housekeeper of a hotel in a pleasant country town. Please address H, Tribune office, with reference and amount of salary expected. Permanent situation, if the parties are mutually suited.

WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE charge and do the general work of a small family. Inquire at 9 Woodland Park.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SALARY GUARANTEED, TO A LADY canvasser possessing perseverance and common-sense. Apply by letter only. 56 Clark-st.

WANTED—MRS. PALMER, ROOM 18, NO. 168 East Randolph-st., wants a number of ladies to sell rubber goods for ladies; a good chance for making money is offered; open from 9 to 12. Country agents wanted.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed front parlor to rent, with or without board; also, other rooms to rent, with board.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PARLOR IN PRIvate family nicely furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements, and unexceptionable board.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—Good rooms, with board, only $5 per week; day board $4.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, with board.

192 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., CORNER OF VAN Buren—Pleasant rooms, with board, for gent and wife, or two gentlemen.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, to rent, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences. Location pleasant.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms to rent, with board, east of Union Park.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND large suite of front rooms, with closet; also, room over back parlor, with closet; modern conveniences.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Also, day boarders.

161 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF nicely furnished front rooms to rent, with board.

376 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS IN NEW building, with or without board. Day boarders wanted.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, to rent with board; hot and cold water; also a single room. References required.

497 WABASH-AV.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS TO rent, with board. House has all modern improvements, large yard, and pleasant surroundings. Home comfort consulted more than style. Call in the evening from 8 to 9 o'clock.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; day board also.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT LOCATION; good rooms, and board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

587 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, EN suite or single; vacancy for one lady to room with another. Day board reasonable.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with board; also, front and back parlor; references.

853 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED OR furnished rooms to rent, and would take a few day boarders.

927 WABASH-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.; desirable rooms, en suite or single. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

1121 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH, South Side; a select family hotel; excellent table and room; only $5 per week. Reduced prices for families.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Pleasant room, with board, for two gentlemen or man and wife; private family; terms moderate; accommodations in every way first-class; no boarding-house. Address G 71, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLEASANT single room, with full or partial board. Address, with full information, G 91, Tribune office.

BOARD AND SMALL ROOM WANTED, WITHIN few blocks of State and Madison-sts., in a plain family, by a quiet man. Address P 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—1ST OF SEPTEMBER, SUITE OF ROOMS, or alcove room, with board for gent and wife, on West Side, neighborhood of Adams, Monroe, or Washington-sts. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, P 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A LADY; room furnished or unfurnished. The very best of references given and required. Address, for two days, G 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, PRIVATE family preferred. Address P 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE a home in some small family, where light services would be accepted in whole or in part consideration. P 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS, EN SUITE, OR ONE large room, unfurnished, except carpet, with board, in a private family, for gentleman, wife, and daughter, 5 years old. Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, or Prairie-avs., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts., preferred. O 89 Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM WANTED FOR self and wife, in a private family, or quiet boarding-house; comfort and convenience, without style; South Side preferred. Address R 59, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN IN GENERAL WAX-work and wax-flowers, at 383 Wabash-av. MRS. LEVETT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN academy-graduate, a musician and linguist, whose studies were completed at Dresden and Paris, as governess in a good family. Address MISS MACDONELL, Krakow Post-Office, Franklin County, Missouri.

WANTED—PUPILS FOR GERMAN BY A NATIVE teacher. Address TEACHER, No. 41 Eighteenth-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT AT THE CHIcago Piano Factory, 289 East Randolph-st. J. PRESTON.

WANTED—PIANO-PLAYER, AT 1803 STATE-ST., basement.

WANTED—A PIANO AS FIRST PAYMENT FOR 25 lots on Sixtieth-st., west of Harlem, half block from depot, 10 years' time, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 132 Clark-st., Room 14.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good education as correspondent or bookkeeper; rapid writer; good references. Apply P 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A MERCHANT-tailor by a salesman with large acquaintance and that can influence good trade. Address G 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE AS ASsistant bookkeeper, by a steady young man, who can bring the highest of references. Address P 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE BY A single man of 16 years' experience as prescription and retail drug clerk; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; immediate employment, A 1 references, and fair salary expected. Address DR. GEO. A. SHERWOOD, Kendall Block, Room 7, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts., city.

Trades.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A PRIVATE carriage. Address P 82, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS traveling-agent in the country; work on salary. P 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS traveling-agent, bookkeeper, or copying-clerk; has had experience; can give good reference. Address F. M. R., Box 271, Chebanse, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl, to do second work in a private family, or chambermaid in a hotel, city or country. Address P 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do dining-room work or as second girl, in a private family. Apply at 134 North Clark-st., in the laundry.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE GIRLS; ONE as nurse girl and to do second work. References given if required. Call at 39 Selah-st., corner Elm.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work in a private family. Address 373 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral house or kitchenwork. 338 Butterfield, near Twenty-fifth-st.

Seamstresses.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—MISS EMILY HEWSON, Professional Nurse, 238 Calumet-av. All chronic diseases a specialty.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, 16 years of age, as nurse in a private family. Inquire at 281 South Jefferson-st., up-stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS made hotel housekeeping a specialty, as housekeeper in some first-class hotel, city or country; the best of references given. Address M 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a lady of experience; is not afraid of work. Call on, or address, HOUSEKEEPER, 911 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER AND first-class cook by a German woman. Inquire 194 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady, as housekeeper in hotel, boarding-house or private family. Satisfactory references given. Address P 53, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF first-class help can be promptly supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1006 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES ARE PROMPTLY accommodated with suitable help at the old Scandinavian Employment Room, 328 North Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, BY A young lady who writes a good, plain hand, is used to office duties, and willing to work. Address G 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT young women, one to take care of lodging-rooms or offices in building, the other as second girl or child's nurse. Good references. Apply at 300 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF help are fully suited with cooks, second-girls and house-girls of all nationalities by applying to MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 263 East Chicago-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD STOCK OF ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, phaetons, Concords, slide-seats, road wagons, top and open buggies, &c., at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. R. HILL.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER'S WAGON, $25, AT BARKER'S Carpenter-shop, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., south of Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID TOP BUGGIES, gotten up in the latest style, at 631 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CARLOAD OF HORSES, 65 WEST Monroe-st. If you want, I will sell you sure. Come and look. S. P. CREGAR.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2 EXPRESS WAGONS, 1 grocery wagon with top, 1 Democrat, 2 top-buggies, 1 square-box open buggy, at HATHAWAY'S, 809 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A STYLISH HORSE, 5½ years old, warranted sound and kind, at 943 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE 5-YEAR OLD ETHAN ALLEN trotter, and road-wagon, together or separate; or will exchange for a good business horse. Inquire for 3 days at 190 Twenty-second-st. J. R. BROOKMAN.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVery wagons; also one second-hand top buggy, cheap, at 259 South Canal-st.

IF ANY ONE COULD HAVE SEEN THE HORSES we sold yesterday for their full value, he would at once bring his horses (if he wants to sell them) to the salestables of horses, buggies, etc., 261 and 26, State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

SECOND-HAND TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES FOR sale, cheap. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 235 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND RIDING pony; must be a bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY WORTH $500 IN exchange for two good lots one block from station, store, and school. Address P 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THE MONTH, A HORSE and buggy. Good care will be taken of them. Address P 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUGGY-POLE. ANY PERSON HAVing a nice one will find a cash purchaser by applying to J. TURNESS, 129 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-sts., or 1 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANEKE JAHNS BOGARDUS—ALL PERSONS IN the Northwestern States, heirs of Sarah and Woolfert Webber, and Sybrant Brewer, son of Jacobus Brewer, address JAMES HUNTER, 125 South Clark-st., Room 35 (stamp inclosed). Full information will be given in regard to the fortune awaiting their demands upon the Government of Holland.

ANY YOUNG MAN WITH $50 CAN BUY A REAL estate and business office; good reason for selling. Apply at 273 East Madison-st., Room 48. SUMMER & CO.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRImonial News, price 7 cents. Sample copies sent free. Address Matrimonial News, Chicago.

A PHYSICIAN OF EXPERIENCE, WELL RECOMmended, desires to locate in Northern Illinois or Southern Wisconsin, and would be glad to hear from any town where a medical man is needed. Address P 71, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 148 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

EYE AND EAR—DR. J. B. WALKER, 181 SOUTH Clark-st., Chicago, attends exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of diseases and deformities of the eye and ear.

ONE OF THE CONSTABLES OF THE NORTH Side having resigned, Thomas Moran is a candidate for the office. The election will be on next Saturday. 32 Huron-st.

THE BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO make money. Capital required from $10 to $50. Room 5, 89 East Madison-st.

WANTED—DIAMOND STUDS (MIGHT TAKE rings) for nice suburban property. Address S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME PERSON IN GOOD CIRCUMstances to adopt a girl baby 7 weeks old. Call on, or address immediately, MRS. MARY OWEN, No. 589 Larrabee-st., down stairs.

WANTED—THOSE WHO WANT TO GO WITH US to Colorado next Monday a week come in and register your names. This is a good opportunity to get a good home; don't fail to embrace it. It will be your joy in life and your family's comfort after you are dead. Office, 165 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS., Agents.

WANTED—A HUNTING-DOG, A WELL-TRAINed setter dog, for upland and water shooting. H. H. SHUFELDT, 164 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SOME GOOD RETAIL business; furniture preferred, for Irving Park lots and some cash. Call at 126 South Clark-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH A GOOD voice to study stage elocution with a young gentleman, South Side. Address P. O. Box 225, city.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF SOME CLOTHING store wanting carpenter work done; will take a portion in trade. J. McC. 288 Sebor-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 44 INCHES BY 15 FEET, 44-tubes, dome; one 40 inches by 16 feet, 34-3½ tubes; dome, new; one 44 inches by 18 feet, 3-48-inch flues; second-hand, nearly as good as new. Engines, right-hand. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—THREE FLOORING-MACHINES, IN good order, viz.: one Russell, 14-inch; one Tompkins, iron frame, 12-inch; and one Russell, 9-inch, double cylinder, with two shavings-blowers. An excellent offer deals, open and long time. SINCLAIR & ATKINS CO., corner May and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—HUB-MORTISER—ONE OF LANE & Bodley's make, with latest improvements; as good as new. Will take hubs in payment. STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—25 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 11 inches, stroke; an extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 42 inches by 14 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete. ... This is a most perfect plant, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good security. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 88 and 87 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GERMAN, ON SALARY AND commission; one having a horse and buggy will be dealt with. 256 East Madison-st., Room 21.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WHO want business, can easily make $20 to $40 a week with our fast-selling goods; no competition. Call or send. Open 9 to 12. 154 East Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 9 ROOMS AND HOUSE to rent, if wished, suitable for boarding-house; cheap for cash. 400 South Clark-st. J. SHEPARD.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE OF 6 ROOMS, and rooms to rent, if required. Apply at 461 West Madison-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Incompetency of the Captain of the Wawasset Clearly Proved.

Claim-Agents Hungering for a Bite of the Geneva Award.

Parties Figuring for a Substitute for the Franking Privilege.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WAWASSET INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Gen. D. D. Smith, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats, arrived from the West this morning, to be present at the Wawasset investigation. In a few direct, practical questions, he discovered more evidence of inefficiency and carelessness of discipline on the part of the officers than has been disclosed during the preceding four days of the examination. The Captain acknowledged that he had made two trips without any license; that the men never practiced in the use of the fire-apparatus; that the fire-apparatus had not been inspected or the extinguishers examined or charged for three months, and that he did not know that a Captain had to be licensed until this investigation began. He had not read the regulations or the law. The engineer acknowledges that he was engaged in trading with the farmers at the landings, and that he had assisted the bar-keeper in serving drinks.

TEXAS POLITICS.

The few Republican politicians from Texas who are here are very despondent at the prospects of their ticket in that State this fall. They fear that the Germans, who control some 14,000 votes, will also unite with the Democrats and carry the State. It is not believed that there will be a split in the Democratic ranks, as has been represented.

THE NEW CIGAR-STAMP BOX.

It is stated that the opposition of the cigar-manufacturers to the adoption of the new cigar-stamp box, which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted for examination, does not rise solely from the fact that the box is patented. One of the strongest arguments urged against the box at the time it was examined here was that the manufacturers could not take the cigars out of the box and put them in another box bearing a different brand. It appears to be one of the most profitable tricks of the trade to sell the same quality of cigars to customers under different brands, and to shift them from one box to another, according to the character of the orders and the condition of the stock. These practices the adoption of these boxes, it is said, would abolish, for the reason that the cigars could not be changed to a different box after the stamp and brand had been once effaced. So great is the opposition to the adoption of this box that the Internal Revenue Bureau learns that the Cigar-Manufacturers' Associations throughout the country are securing protests and subscription lists. The Commissioner, however, has not as yet formally recommended the box, as stated, but has merely submitted it to the examination of tobacco-dealers for their opinion. The officers of the Internal Revenue who have examined it very generally approve it.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Under the Postal act which went into effect July 1, the compensation of the railroad companies for the transportation of the mails is to be adjusted in accordance with the weight of the mails, the length of the line, and the character of the facilities offered by the road under the law. The mails are to be weighed in October as a sample weighing, the roads having objected to weighing at an earlier period, claiming that the business of the dull season was not a fair test of the average amount of mails.

REVENUE ITEM.

In reply to a statement in these dispatches, which has been contradicted, the Internal Revenue officers state the fermentation period is uniform throughout the United States at forty-two hours, and that there is no local standard for Cincinnati, St. Louis, or Quincy adjusted according to the conditions of the climate. The uniform standard is forty-eight hours, and the sales of special stamp taxes are expected to conform to that fermentation period.

THE POSTAL LAW.

It is very evident that the country newspapers intend to attempt to secure some modification of the Postal law relative to the free exchange of newspapers. The Post-Office Department is constantly in receipt of letters from country publishers, asking if there is no possible construction of the law which would permit the exchanges to go free. The uniform reply is, that all free mail matter is abolished. The representations are that the operations of the law are ruinous to country publishers.

CLAIM AGENTS AND THE GENEVA AWARD.

Claim agents here are advertising throughout the country that they have exclusive facilities for securing to claimants their share in the Geneva award. These advertisements are intended to deceive, for the reason that there can be no provision made for the distribution of the award until Congress legislates upon the subject.

POSTAL-CAR PRECAUTIONS.

There have been so many depredations upon the mails by persons who are not duly authorized to travel in railway postal-cars that the Post-Office Department has issued a stringent order that no persons except those connected with the Department and the train, necessarily in the performance of their duties, shall be permitted to remain in the postal-cars.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENTS.

The annual improvements and repairs of the Capitol building are now nearly completed. One of the most important is that of constructing an air-duct about ten feet wide into the fan room, so that hereafter the Senate Chamber can be always supplied with fresh air without any trouble. For years the absence of fresh air has been a source of great complaint, but now it is thought that it will be remedied.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Many officials are of the opinion that some substitute for the franking privilege will be adopted by the next Congress, such as the use of an official stamp by an officer authorized for the purpose and put under bonds, and this measure will be coupled with a proposition to permit the free exchange of newspapers, in order to secure most voting strength. The officers of the folding-rooms of the two Houses are very eager to devise some substitute for the franking privilege for letters and public documents which will be acceptable to Congressmen. They are influenced to do this by the fact that, without the franking privilege, the occupation of a great number of them are gone. They were retained on the pay-rolls, although the privilege was abolished.

TREASURY ITEMS.

It is estimated that the Treasury imports during the current month will fall short to the extent of about $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of the receipts in the month of August in several preceding years. This is to be accounted for, if it shall prove true, by the fact that less goods will be taken out of bond this month than usual in the month of August, because smaller stocks for fall and winter trade will be laid in by retail dealers. A similar comparative falling off is predicted for September. The Treasury Department has now in proof an entire new code of regulations adapted to all branches of the Treasury service. The work will comprise a manual of 700 pages, and will be a complete codification of everything relating to customs, vessels, shipping, revenue, transportation, seizures, and accounting. The officers of the different branches of the service have been at work for several years on this manual.

NATIONAL BANK AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

The First National Bank at Chippewa Falls, Wis., to-day, was authorized to begin operations, and received $75,000 circulation.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General has instructed the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia to conduct the defense of E. W. Hale, paying teller of the United States Treasury in the suit for damages for false imprisonment brought against him by Clinton Rice. This suit grows out of a check upon which it is charged there was a forged indorsement discovered by Hale.

JAPANESE COMMERCE.

Information has been received here that the Mikado will soon open Simonisaki, in the Japan Inland Sea, to the commerce of all nations.

TREASURY ORDERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer and designated depositories to refuse the payment of all checks of disbursing officers, except Pension Agents, since Jan. 2, 1872, on which the objects for which they were issued are not stated.

NO RECORDS MISSING.

Secretary Belknap, after a rigid examination, has failed to discover that any records of the War Department are missing, with the exception of those in the Buell Court-Martial case. He, however, invites any one who can name any particular paper, which they believe to be missing, to report the fact to him, as it is morally impossible to examine every paper in the Department. He hopes parties who charge that papers are missing will specify the documents to him, and further search will be made.

NEW YORK.

Illness of Bishop Jayne—Underwriters' Rules Regarding Hotel Risks—The Great Mercantile Confessional Book in Possession of Detective Jayne.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—At 10 o'clock last evening the physicians who are attending Bishop Jaynes, at his residence in Morristown, N. J., said that his life was still in great danger, but that twenty-four hours would probably decide whether he is to recover or not.

A number of gentlemen from England and Scotland will start for Kansas to-day, in company with George Grant, of London, who has purchased a county in that State for the purpose of founding a colony. The main purpose of the project will be agricultural, and its principa feature stock-raising.

It is stated that the Mennonites who have gone West brought with them to this country $340,000 in gold, of which sum one man, Peter Isaac, owns $140,000.

Mrs. Schmidt, of Long Island City, yesterday pleaded guilty to an indictment which charges her with attempting to strangle to death a child which had been placed in her care, and for whose maintenance she was paid $10 a month. The sentence imposed was $125 fine and six months' imprisonment.

It is now stated that the difficulties between the owners of the Methodist Sea Cliff camp-meeting ground and the ladies of the Beulah Mission will be settled, and the suits withdrawn from the courts.

The Board of Underwriters to-day established additional charges for insuring hotels, and resolved that roofs must be of slate or metal, cornices of metal or brick, and that Mansard roofs must be of iron or slate, the latter to be fastened on iron lathing.

The Cuban League met this evening and reorganized, electing Vice-President Wilson President. Resolutions were adopted urging earnest exertions on the part of all friends of Cuban independence towards freeing the country from Spanish rule.

It is stated that a ledger kept at the District Attorney's office in this city contains entries which, if pubished, would astound the whole mercantile public. It contains the names of nearly 500 merchants who had to pay various sums, from $10,000 to $160,000 to compromise suits brought against them by Special Agent Jayne and other Custom-House officials. The book contains various offers made by counsel of defendants, and Jayne refused to accept the same until a greater sum was named, when the offer would be accepted and the case compromised.

QUINCY.

The Charges Against Chief of Police Metz—Sale of the Opera-House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 20.—The examination of charges against Chief of Police Metz, before the City Council, wound up this evening almost in a row. Metz, who is a protoge of the Mayor, of course had a majority of the Council in his favor, and everything was done to prevent a full examination by the leaving out of important testimony, the exclusion of the counsel for the complainants, etc. Two or three members who tried to be impartial were forced to surrender, while Mr. Duff, an attorney who had preferred the charges, together with another citizen who expressed his disapprobation of the unfairness of the proceedings, were ordered under arrest by the Mayor and removed by the police. The parties prosecuting being thus disposed of, the Council declared there were no charges, and at once adjourned. The affair has created great excitement, and even the friends of Metz think that the majority of the Council went too far.

The Opera House was sold to-day under mortgage, and was bought in by a committee of stockholders.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Judicial Appointment—Articles of Association Filed—Sanitary Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.—Francis Wilson, of Bedford, Ind., has been appointed Judge, by the Governor, for the Tenth Judicial Circuit, vice the Hon. Ambrose B. Carlton, resigned.

Articles of association of the Roanoke Building Loan Fund and Savings Association, with a capital stock of $60,000, and a Directory of nine persons, with a contemplated existence of eight years, to be located in Roanoke, Huntington County, was filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day.

The Secretary of the Board of Health reports no developments of cholera within the past three days, nor any other contagious disease. The rate of mortality is considerably on the decrease.

John O. Hardesty, formerly of Anderson, Ind., is in the city, arranging to issue a new thirty-two column weekly newspaper, to be Republican in politics.

Lieut. Wheeler's Exploring Expedition.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 20.—One of Lieut. Wheeler's exploring parties has been greatly delayed in its operations by the desertion of two packers of the party in charge of Lieut. Hoxie, United States Engineers, who took thirty-two mules and horses, stripping him of transportation. Hoxie immediately started in pursuit, aided by the Sheriff of Beaver County, and after traveling several nights, succeeded in capturing the men and animals. The delay prevents Hoxie making his rendezvous, Fort Wingate, New Mexico, as contemplated, but will not impair the results of the season's work. Lieut. Wheeler, with the main force of the expedition, is between Fort Wingate and Camp Apache, Arizona. Lieut. Marshall in charge of the party that left Denver is near Fort Wingate. The general results of the exploration are satisfactory.

The National Astronomical Observatory, at Ogden, under Lieut. Wheeler, is approaching completion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The James surveying party on the Colorado River are encamped in the desert with the Cozopah Indians, near the river. The project of filling the Colorado Desert from the waters of the river are reported upon as feasible.

The St. Louis Mutual Fire Insurance Company's Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The count of votes cast July 31 for the new Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Fire Insurance Company was finished this afternoon, and will be officially announced to-morrow. The election foots up for the Lewis ticket, 5,117; Peck ticket, 4,172. There were 4,308 votes thrown out on account of a duplication of proxies, and for other reasons. It is reported in insurance circles to-night that the old Board now regard the election as wholly illegal, and scarcely more than a farce, and that the probabilities are that the old administration will withdraw their resignations and take measures to set the election aside. In fact it is already stated that application will be made to the United States Court to-morrow for an injunction to enjoin the Company, Directors, Judges of Election, and Inspectors from any further proceedings in the election of July 31.

The President's Eastern Trip.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 20.—President Grant and his party arrived here early this morning from the White Mountains, and was received by a committee of citizens, with Mayor Dodge at the head. After breakfast at the American Hotel, the President visited various points of interest and subsequently the people were received in the parlors of the hotel. At 10:30 o'clock the President and his party were escorted to the railroad depot by the First Regiment of the Vermont National Guard, and, while the National salute was firing, he departed for Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—President Grant and party arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening, via Lake Champlain, and, after holding a short reception in the parlors of the hotel, left in a special coach for Glen's Falls where the train will convey the party to Saratoga.

New Horse Disease in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Aug. 20.—A new horse disease has appeared in Marion and surrounding counties. Examinations have been made locating the seat of the disease in the kidneys, around which great inflammation prevails. At the first symptoms the horse becomes stiff; stumbling, he falls, and is unable to get up again. In a short time the jaws become stiff and immovable at the will of the animal, and death soon ensues.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Yesterday's Races at Springfield, Mass.—The English Races.

The Boston Base Ball Nine for Next Year.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) RACES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—There was another trotting sensation at Springfield to-day,—a sensation in a double sense, just as there was at Buffalo in the 2:21 race. Once more the horse Sensation has been as good as his name. He won the 2:21 race at Hamden Park to-day, distancing Judge Fullerton in the first heat, and beating Camors, the only starter against him. There were six entries to the $6,000 purse, but the withdrawal of Gloster, Gazelle, and J. W. Conley left Fullerton, Camors, and Sensation to start. The betting was 100 to 30 on Fullerton, his great performance at Utica having classed him among the invincibles. He was in an ugly, vicious mood, and could not be made to trot. Ten times the horses scored, but Fullerton invariably broke. Finally, Dan Mace nodded for the word, and it was given. Fullerton broke at once, but was brought down well and sent along fast, but he broke again and again, each time falling further back, and when Sensation crossed the score the winner of the heat in 2:23½ the favorite was not halfway down the home-stretch. Camors took the second heat in 2:25½, and Sensation the two next heats and race in 2:25 and 2:23¾.

There was a terrible tumble among the pool-buyers, and a rich harvest was reaped by the greenhorns who bought the field because it was cheap.

The 2:31 race was much mixed up. The first and fourth heats were won by Ohio Boy in 2:31 and 2:33; Col. Moulton the second, in 2:31½; Commodore the third, in 2:30½. The fifth was a dead heat between Ohio Boy, Commodore, Barney Kelly, and Winthrop Morrill, Jr. The sixth heat was won by Winthrop Morrill, Jr., in 2:35½, and the seventh by Barney Kelly in 2:35. By this time it had grown dark, and the race had to be put over until to-morrow. At the finish of the fifth heat the five leading horses all broke and ran over the score, Bay Henry leading by half a length. As he had done the most running on the home-stretch, he was set back, and, not having won a heat in five, had to go to the stable. The ruling was very harsh, as it began to appear that Bay Henry could out last the whole party, and there was a good chance for him to win the race. The following is the summary of the 2:21 race:

HAMDEN PARK, Aug. 20.—Purse $6,000, for horses that never beat 2:21; $3,000 to first, $1,600 to second, $800 to third, $600 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Ben Mace's b. g. Sensation	1	2	1	1
J. J. Bowen's bl. g. Camors	2	1	2	2
Dan Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	dis.			
A. Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	dr.			
J. Lovett's b. m. Gazelle	dr.			
W. H. Crawford's b. g. John W. Conley	dr.			

Time—2:23½; 2:25½; 2:25; 2:23¾.

THE ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The principal events of this, the second day of the York August meeting, was the great Ebor handicap stakes of 300 sovereigns each, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns, and the third to save his stakes—two miles. The race was won by Bruton's b. f. Louise, 4 years old. Marshall's b. m. Shannon, 5 years old, was second, and Lord Lascelles' b. h. Mr. Fox, 5 years old, third. The betting before the race was 5 to 2 on the field against the winner, 14 to 1 against Shannon, and 12 to 1 against Mr. Fox. There were thirteen starters.

BASE BALL.

Boston does not propose to be behind her sister cities in the matter of base ball next season. She has already engaged a club that will probably be second to none in the country, unless some unforeseen accident befalls it, and one that will be about the only dangerous rival for the championship that the new Chicago nine will have. It is composed of the following players: White, catcher; Spalding, pitcher; O'Rourke, first base; Barnes, second base; Sutton, third base; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, left field; Harry Wright, centre field; McVeigh, right field and change catcher.

ROCKFORD.

A Horse-Thief and General Swindler in Custody.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 20.—A well-dressed and handsome young man, who wore luxurious brown whiskers when he was arrested, but removed them without the aid of a razor when in jail, and who gave his name as Boynton, and his home as Springfield, was arrested here yesterday for horse-stealing, tried before Justice Marlow, and committed to jail to await the session of court. To-day it has been discovered that he had almost succeeded in making away with three teams belonging among the livery stables of this city. He had also made determined efforts to cash forged drafts at two of the banks here, using several disguises. It is known that he had two accomplices who have fled the city, and it is suspected that he is wanted in Chicago on graver charges than horse-stealing.

Sale of Short-Horns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORTH TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 20.—The first great sale of short-horn thoroughbred cattle in this State was held at Kingsville, Shawnee County, to-day, by Andrew Wilson, the Kansas cattle king. An immense crowd was in attendance. Many prominent stock men from Illinois and Missouri are here. Col. J. W. Judy, of Talula, Ill., acted as salesman. He says that he never saw a finer herd exposed at auction. The sales aggregated about $20,000. The sale was a great success, and demonstrates that the people of Kansas are awake to the importance of raising fine stock.

Valuable Colts Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 20.—A curious accident occurred to two colts on their way to the races here from Trenton, on yesterday. Mr. McDaniel drove the horses into a creek to drink, when one colt stepped into the harness of another, and in some way got into deep water, and before assistance could reach them they were drowned. They were valued at $4,000. The owner had refused $3,000 for them a few days since.

Found Dead.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 20.—The body of a man, apparently dead two or three days, was discovered on the Kentucky shore, opposite the city. This morning another is reported lying dead near the ferry-landing below this city, and another back of the landing, in the woods on the Keokuk shore. Nothing is known, as yet, as to the cause of these deaths, as no inquest has been held.

Personal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Hendrickson, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence, arrived at his home from Europe this evening. He was received by a large gathering of his people, and escorted to the cathedral by a long procession, comprising military and civic associations. At the cathedral the Bishop made an address of thanks for his reception.

The Cholera.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—A gentleman, just arrived from Jacksonville, reports that there were thirteen cases of cholera yesterday and five to-day in that city, a number of which proved fatal. It is confined to one particular locality, the northern part of the city.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The cholera has again broken out in Fayette, Mo., four persons having died in that place yesterday.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—William Reichel, of the firm of Schmidt & Reichel, lumber dealers, died here this evening after a brief illness.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—David Hoadley, the well-known merchant, died to-day, aged 67.

Drowned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—George Kellier, reporter of the Brooklyn *Union*, and George P. Rowe, reporter of the New York *Times*, were both drowned while bathing this morning at the Centre Moriches, Long Island.

Suspension of Heavy Salt Firm at Saginaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 20.—The suspension of Haskin, Martin & Wheeler is announced. This is a Chicago firm, but they are the largest operators in salt in the Saginaw River, handling annually about 300,000 barrels. About sixty days since this firm commenced buying largely of salt, following the prices up from $1.40 to $1.50 per barrel at which rates their latter purchases were made. The salt was principally bought on sixty days, draft, and the paper has just commenced to mature. They have bought within the past sixty days about 150,000 barrels, and from $100,000 to $150,000 of their paper is outstanding, most of which has been discounted at the banks. It is stated that the First National Bank of Bay City holds $60,000 of their paper, and the Mechants' National of this city $12,000. Yesterday their agents at Bay City received notice not to make any further purchases, and to-day a number of creditors have received a notice announcing their suspension, but stating that they expected to come through all right, and would resume business again.

BLOOMINGTON.

Nomination for the Presidency of the Wesleyan University—Soldiers' Reunion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Aug. 20.—Dr. Fallows, of Madison, Wis., has been nominated by the Executive Board for the Presidency of the Illinois Wesleyan University. The nomination will undoubtedly be confirmed at the meeting of the Board of Directors to-morrow.

The annual reunion of the members of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteers was held here to-day. Gen. Black, of Champaign, was the orator of the day, and the Hon. A. E. Stewart was the historian. There was a large attendance, and the occasion was a happy one.

MILWAUKEE.

Arrest on a Charge of Bigamy and Grand Larceny—The Carpenter Scandal—Talk of Libel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—William Hessler, a young and wealthy German, was arrested at the St. Charles Hotel on the order of Chief Clarvoe, of Washington, and awaits the arrival of an officar with a requisition. Hessler is charged with bigamy and grand larceny.

It is reported that the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter is about to institute legal proceedings against the Chicago *Times* for defamation of character.

THE FIRE MARSHALSHIP.

After Bateham, Who?—Frank Agnew Mayor Medill's Second Choice—Alderman McGenniss' Minority Report.

Mr. Bateham returned to the city yesterday. Since his nomination to the Marshalship he has been absent, and, with reference to that matter, has borne himself with dignity, forbearing to seek confirmation by any personal appeals to members of the Council. Those who know Mr. Bateham know it would be inconsistent with his high character for him to resort to any unwarranted means to secure the office. He is in the hands of the Aldermen; if they confirm him, he will assume the duties of the office, and perform them to the best of his ability; if they fail to confirm him, he will accept their conclusion, and not be displeased. That is certainly a manly and dignified course to pursue. Perhaps he may not be confirmed. In that event it will become the duty of Acting-Mayor Bond to nominate a new man for that vacancy. There is much speculation as to who will be nominated if Mr. Bateham is rejected. The name most prominently mentioned is that of Mr. Frank Agnew. It is understood that Mayor Medill hesitated a long time beween Mr. Bateham and Mr. Agnew, and were Mayor Medill in the city there is no doubt but that Mr. Agnew would be his next choice. What Mayor Bond will do it is impossible to predict. Mr. Agnew has some high qualifications for the office. He has been a practical fireman for fourteen years, and is now President of the Fireman's Benevolent Association, and knows and is known to all the members of the Department. He is a practical builder, and has erected many buildings in the late burnt district. He would be as much at home walking on the eave of a five-story building as another man walking on a curbstone. By looking at the face of a building he can tell, from his long practical experience, the location of nearly every room in it, and can divine the shortest route to the fire. He has commanded and controled men for many years, is of unquestioned courage and coolness, and his executive capacity is said to be of no mean order. Mr. Agnew is a Scotchman by birth, has long resided in Chicago, and is a man of some means. Many gentlemen urged him upon Mayor Medill, and it is believed his nomination would give general satisfaction, and be immediately followed by confirmation.

The following is Ald. McGenniss' minority report presented to the Council at its last meeting:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a member of your Committee on Fire and Water, to whom was referred a communication from the Mayor, appointing W. B. Bateham Chief Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago, having had the same under advisement, respectfully report: The office of Chief Fire Marshal of a large and rapidly-growing city like Chicago is the most important in the gift of the Mayor, and when the vast interests at stake, and the weighty responsibilities that are assumed by this officer, are gravely considered, the position is in no sense second to that of the head of the municipal government itself. This in view, and conceded by all classes of our people, it is well that the legislative authority of the city should carefully consider, and not hastily criticise the qualifications of candidates for a position of such magnitude in a department of our city government. The undersigned is reluctantly compelled to dissent to the action of a majority of his colleagues on the Committee on Fire and Water, in refusing to recommend the confirmation by your honorable body of the nominee submitted by his Honor the Mayor. The strongest, and, as far as I know, the only objections, made against the nominee, were, first, that he is too old; and, second, want of experience in the affairs and duties of the Department of which he is to be the head. In regard to the first of these, it is evident a misapprehension exists, and, when the facts are known, it ceases to be an objection. The nominee is not yet 47 years old, the time of life when the physical and mental powers of men of good bodily health and correct habits are in their prime, the judgment is mature and active, and in perfect harmony with the physical powers. The nominee being in the enjoyment of all these requisites of body and mind, his age certainly cannot be urged as unfitting him for vigorously discharging the duties of this position. In regard to the second objection, the undersigned regrets having noticed an effort being made to create the impression that the nominee had not the requisite experience, having been out of the service so long. The facts are, that he was connected with our paid Fire Department up to 1866 or '67, so that he has been out of the service only six or seven years, instead of twelve or fifteen years, as has been by some stated. But whether out of or in the service, he has taken a great interest in its success; has given the subject of extinguishing fires a good deal of patient study, largely aided by his personal knowledge of what would most contribute to the efficiency of the department in its fearful struggle with the destructive element. In conclusion, the undersigned is clearly of the opinion that the objections to the confirmation of Mr. Bateham, as stated above, are not well taken, and, in fact, should have no force whatever. That the members of the force would cheerfully acquiesce in this appointment, knowing so well as they do that he is entitled to their confidence as being an expert in the trade or profession; and that this confidence would be shared by the almost unanimous voice of the people. The undersigned would therefore recommend that the nomination of Mr. Bateham be confirmed.

J. W. McGENNISS,
Of Committee on Fire and Water.

CITY ITEMS.

The alley between the Grand Pacific Hotel and the Lakeside building and the city offices is a vast conglomeration of evil-smelling garbage, which at night loads the air with an aroma far more suggestive of cholera than eau-de-cologne.

John Penny, a man of about 40 years of age, while standing on the burning building at the corner of Desplaines and Monroe streets, yesterday afternoon, slipped and fell through a sky-light to the basement, landing on his back upon a turning lathe. He was taken to his home No. 81 George street, where he was attended to by Dr. Thibodo, who pronounced his injuries to be very severe.

An Armory officer was yesterday sent in search of a villain who had, in a most unprovoked manner, committed an assault upon a young Polish Jewess named Malbina Jarbach. The girl, who is only 15 years of age, while sitting alone in her room, was surprised by the entry of a stranger, who began questioning her as to whether he could obtain board in the house. Ascertaining that she was alone, the man began to strike and knock her in a brutal manner, inflicting one kick in her abdomen which may lead to fatal results. After beating her to his heart's content the man left, and, despite the efforts of the police, no trace of him has yet been found. The girl, who is still suffering severely from the effects of the assault, can think of no reason for the commission of the act by the man, who is a perfect stranger to her.

Officer Butler, of the West Side Station, was met yesterday by a party named Edward Johnson, living at No. 27 Hubbard street, who complained that his room had been entered by robbers, who removed a quantity of his wearing apparel, which he described. The officer left, and at the corner of Fourth and Desplaines streets he met a man who stopped him, and said he had lost, while sleeping in front of his residence the evening previous, his hat, coat, shoes, and $17 in money. Without waiting to inquire how the man could have slept so soundly as not to have remarked the removal of the clothing from his person, but having a shrewd surmise in the subject, the officer moved on. Shortly afterwards he saw a suspicious character coming out of a saloon, and immediately arrested him. An examination of his pockets revealed among other things a pawn-ticket for a quantity of clothing left as security for a $5.50 loan. The man was promptly taken to the station, and will be indicted for theft before the next Grand Jury, the clothing described on the pawn-ticket exactly tallying with that mentioned by Johnson.

COPARTNERSHIP SUICIDE.

Fifteen Cents Worth of Opium for Two.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, two young girls, of about 14 years of age each, named respectively Maggie Johnson and Allie Wilson, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of opium. Considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood by the knowledge of the fact, and the attentions of Dr. Marshall and other physicians who were called in were somewhat impeded by the crowd of curious men and garrulous women that gathered. The girls, who were stopping at the house of John Kerry, 342 West Polk street, are said to be students of the Dore School, and it was rumored that disappointed affection was in each case the cause of the committing of the act. Another report gained ground in the vicinity that they, as soon as medical appliances, in the shape of a stomach pump and antidotes, had been resorted to, had stated that they purchased fifteen cents' worth of opium at Dr. Lee's drug store, and had taken it "for fun." At last accounts Maggie Johnson had so far recovered as to be out of danger, while Allie Wilson, who had evidently taken more than her seven and-a-half cents' worth, was still in a critical condition.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S SHOW.

The vicinity of Madison and Elizabeth streets has been crowded since Monday as it was never crowded before, and it is hardly necessary to state that the cause of this unusual crowd is Barnum's immense show. The entire block is covered with tents, the monster one being in the centre, and surrounding it, adjuncts in the shape of side shows, canvas stables, dining-rooms, and all the requirements necessary to conduct an enterprise so vast and various in its departments. No one unacquainted with the workings of the show business can form any idea of the magnitude of this undertaking. In the first place the multifarious attractions and curiosities, the wild beasts, from the fierce king of the forest to the domestic dog, the birds from every clime with their varied plumage, the paintings and statuary, the trained horses, camels, goats, and elephants, the abnormal human specimens, the artistes, the best in their different lines, had to be collected and combined in this great aggregation. The world was scoured for things curious and rare. The capital invested is $1,500,000. There are 200 horses of all kinds in the troupe, and 600 employes respond to the call of the paymaster on pay-day. The show travels by three special trains, comprising 100 cars, drawn by three locomotives. Fifty of the cars were specially built to accommodate the troupe. Thirty agents travel in advance to pave the way,—to secure hotel accommodation, railroad and other facilities,—and the average daily expenses amount to $4,500. These statistics will give the public a slight notion of the size of this mammoth exhibition.

Generally it is true that the advertisements heralding the approach of circuses are more eloquent than exact, and the representations made are not often realized. Barnum's exhibition is a notable exception. It certainly exceeds the most sanguine expectations. In the menagerie are animals of which there are no other specimens in this country, besides fine members of every species. There is the elongated giraffe, tall and stately, with meek eyes; one full-grown elephant and three baby-elephants; half-a-dozen lions and four tigers; a black rhinoceros, which cost $15,000, an interesting sample of the pachydermatous tribe; bears of all kinds, from the white denizen of the Polar regions to the ugly Russian and the more familiar black; leopards with spotted skins and ferocious features; a jaguar from the forests of South America; a puma or American lion, six feet long; camels from the Sahara; an Asiatic ounce, which is first cousin to the leopards; an untamable zebra, with its striped coat; an eland, or South African antelope; a yak, or Asiatic cow; an ocelot, or wild cat; a vlacke vark, or Abyssinian wart hog, a grim-looking brute; a nyl ghau, or "blue cow" of Asia; a pair of kangaroos, from the antipodes or thereabouts; $25,000 worth of a hippopotamus; a South American tapir; an Egyptian crocodile; opossums of all varieties; a spotted hyena; a cruel-looking customer; elks, deers, sea-lions, apes, monkeys, horned-horses, baboons; and many other animals too numerous to catalogue.

In the curiosity-shop there is a bearded-girl, a man-monkey, the usual giant and dwarf, and many other strange things, well worth seeing.

The equestrian exercises are of an unusually refined character. We are pleased to notice the entire absence of vulgarity and double entendres, and nothing is uttered that can offend the ears of the modest. The show is in every respect decent and moral. The riding is what may be called brilliant, the acrobatic feats wonderful, and the trapeze performance daring.

The audiences have been unusually large and select, and the number of carriages waiting for visitors to the show yesterday afternoon indicated that it is appreciated and admired by the best class of citizens. In the way of criticism all that can be said is that there is too much of a good thing, and it takes nearly half a day to do the entire entertainment justice. During the remainder of the week it will undoubtedly draw audiences as large as those which have been present at the performances already given.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

According to his programme for the season, Mr. McVicker has decided to withdraw the drama which has proved so acceptable to the public, and those who have not seen "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" have lost their opportunity. It has been proved to be a success dramatically and financially. To-night Lester Wallack's comedy, "Central Park," will be produced, with the following strong cast:

Wyndham Otis	W. R. Floyd
Flora Myrtle	Mrs. Thomas Barry
Mr. Kerr Hamberry	Milton Rainford
Mrs. Kerr Hamberry	Mrs. Allen
Harry Dunsford	C. C. Jordan
Mr. Myrtle	George Holland
Bridget Tooligan	Mrs. Stonesll
Mittens	Miss Eliza Long

Mr. McVicker has in rehearsal two gems which will be announced in due time.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Last evening the public saw the last of "The New Magdalen" at Hooley's. It was the genial manager's intention only to keep it on for three evenings and the Wednesday matinee, and to substitute for it this evening a standard comedy which no one will tire of. Mr. Hooley always means well, but, like everybody else, he is liable to errors. He so seldom makes mistakes that when he does he is more soundly rated, perhaps, than any other manager in the city. His ambition is to make his threatre the favorite of the West, and to accomplish this purpose he supports an enormous company at great expense. The public, while it resents such an imposition as it has recently endured, is always ready to forgive, and will be glad to show its appreciation of the manager's desire to please. As a matter of fact Mr. Hooley needs no further apology than the presentation of so excellent a comedy as "The Victims." The great attraction of the piece will be the role of *Joshua Butterby*, which will be assumed by Mr. Bishop, a comedian of rare talent, as assured by the fact that he is already a strong favorite in Chicago. Following is the cast, an unusually strong one, by the way:

Mr. Merryweather	J. W. Blaisdell
Mr. Rawley	Russell Soggs
Herbert Fitzherbert	J. W. Norris
Joshua Butterby	C. B. Bishop
Mr. Cardle	George Giddens
Mr. Muddlemist	Mr. Saulsbury
Mr. Hornblower	W. Arnold
Cardiffibue	W. Kelley
Mrs. Merryweather	Miss Meek
Mrs. Crane	Mrs. Maeder
Mrs. Fitzherbert	Miss O'Conner
Satchell	Miss Josie Batchelder
Mrs. Sharp	Mrs. Rosewood
Mary Bustle	Miss Jackson

The strong favorites, Miss O'Conner, Mr. Giddens, and Mr. Blaisdell, reappear for the first time this season, and this fact alone, independently of the excellence of the comedy, would be enough to insure a large audience.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

A larger audience than ever, endured the warmth of last evening to laugh and grow sad alternately over the drolleries and misfortunes of *Ellen Murray*. Miss Mordaunt is well received by the audience, and Mr. Lawlor is gratified beyond measure at the success of the piece.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

The complimentary concert to Mr. George H. Iott, so long the bass singer of the Plymouth Church choir, takes place this evening, at Evanston. Mr. Iott is about to leave Evanston, his residence, for Boston, where he proposes to continue his musical studies under the best of teachers. He will leave behind a host of friends, who will watch his progress with great interest. The programme for the evening is as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture.....Organ — *Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
2. Quartette—"Volkslied".....Swabian — *Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Balfour, Messrs. Howard and Hubbard.*
3. Piano solo—"Romanza," Op. 28.....Schumann — *Mr. W. H. Cutler.*
4. Bass solo—"Pro Peccatis".....Rossini — *Mr George H. Iott.*
5. Trio—"Laughing Trio".....Martini — *Mrs. Farwell, Messrs. Howard and Hubbard.*
6. Tenor solo—"Good Night, Beloved".....Balfe — *Mr. C. M. Smith.*

PART II.

1. Organ—{a Variation and fugue / b "Wedding March"}.....Flagler — *Mr. I. V. Flagler.*
2. Soprano solo—"Spring Time".....Torry — *Miss Anna S. Lewis.*
3. Song—"Return".....Millard — *Mr. J. Balfour.*
4. Soprano solo—"Merce, Dilette Amici".....Verdi — *Mrs. J. A. Farwell.*
5. Bass solo—"Good Night".....Emery — *Mr. George H. Iott.*
6. Quartette—"Wood Minstrels".....Mendelssohn — *Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Balfour, Messrs. Howard and Hubbard.*

INDIAN WARFARE.

The Battle Between the Sioux and Pawnees.

Pawnee Reserve, Platte County, Neb. (Aug. 12), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The following thrilling account of the awful battle between the Sioux and Pawnees near the Republican River is from a *Herald* correspondent, who took part in the fight:

At daylight on the morning of Aug. 5 the Pawnees, numbering about 400, including squaws and children, broke their camp on the Republican, near Frenchman's Fork, twenty-five miles west of Red Willow, and started on the trail due north in the direction of a herd of buffaloes which the scouts had seen the day previous. After traveling about three miles we were surprised by seeing buffaloes running directly towards the line of march. This unusual circumstance was disregarded by the Pawnees, and immediately the best hunters started in eager pursuit, and the plain for miles around was black with Pawnees and buffaloes. No sooner, however, had the hunters been scattered to convenient distances from the trail than the Sioux, who had been driving the buffalo ahead of them for this very purpose, came galloping along the divide, lying upon the necks of their ponies, with blankets drawn over their heads to resemble buffaloes.

In a moment the ruse was discovered, and the whole line broke out with the cry of "Chararat! Chararat!" (Sioux), and the war-whoops of the men. Squaws, children, and pack-horses were hurried into the nearest ravine, and the warriors, seizing their best horses, galloped towards the approaching enemy, chanting their wild death-song.

On came the Sioux throwing their blankets, yelling, and shooting, and soon the fight began in true Indian fashion, each party in turn dashing forward, firing and retreating. But soon the greatly superior numbers of the Sioux began to be felt, and the Pawnees, gradually hemmed in on all sides, were forced over the bluffs into the ravine among their squaws and children. "We can't fight them," shouted the Chief—"too many; throw off the packs, put the squaws on the horses, and run." Overboard went the 700 dried buffaloes, which the Government had allowed them to hunt for their starving families on the reserve—starving, because the Government has allowed the Sioux for two successive seasons to hunt on the Pawnees' hunting-grounds. Meat, tents, blankets, everything thrown aside, there began a general rout, all rushing in confusion down the ravine to the river, and the Sioux firing upon them from its abrupt sides with terrible effect. So densely packed were the Pawnees that hardly a shot was wasted, warriors, squaws and horses falling in struggling, groaning heaps; mothers dropping their children, and those behind rushing madly over them, while the Sioux pressed close behind and scalped living and dead. Three miles to the Republican—and all this way the Pawnees ran and were slaughtered in this horrible manner by the best of the Government arms. Bows and arrows are excellent for buffalo hunting; but for Sioux fighting I should even prefer a Spencer rifle, despicably poor as they are. But the Pawnees had not even these in any abundance, and although they fought bravely, were able to make scarce any resistance. About 100 Pawnees were killed or captured, mostly squaws. Seventy-five horses were taken or shot. Your correspondent was surrounded and captured by Sioux, having mistaken them for Pawnees. But the Chief, fearing to kill a white man, pointed me a way to the river.

After giving the chase to another party of Sioux I again rejoined a band of fifteen determined Pawnees, who were covering the disastrous flight of their friends. About twelve miles from the battle-field we came upon a squad of white soldiers under Capt. Meinhold, three days from McPherson, who kindly offered to return to the field and remove the wounded, if any were yet alive. On our return the field presented a most horrible sight. The first squaw we found lay dead, with a knife tightly clenched in her hand. Apparently she had kept her pursuers at bay until overpowered, thrown to the ground, her person violated, a whip-stock run through her body, and finally scalped. All the young squaws have marks of brutal violence. The children, many of them, were scalped alive, without wound, and, rolling their glassy eyes up to ours, died, staring in our faces, while we bathed their heads with water. Into a small pocket of the ravine the bodies of six men had been dragged, piled together like so many logs, and burned. No battle-ground ever presented a more shocking, devilish scene.

The Pawnees conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the descendants of the old monarchs of the Plains, and had they been provided with suitable arms would have held their enemy in check until they had sheltered themselves in the wood along the river, where the Sioux dared not follow. As it is, it can be no more than just that the Government return their captives and horses to the Pawnees, who have performed such efficient service heretofore as Government scouts, and are always ready to take up the cause of the white man against his enemies.

THE PAWNEES WILL MOURN TILL THE NEW MOON AND THEN SEEK REVENGE.

From the Omaha Herald, Aug. 14.

Mr. Julius Meyer returned yesterday from a visit to the Pawnees. He speaks the language, has frequently traded with the tribe for Indian curiosities, and has many friends among them. They may frequently be seen about his Farnam street wigwam when they come to town, and when he goes among them they return his hospitality with interest.

On this visit he found the tribe camped three miles from their reservation, across the Loup. The warriors were painted in black, and signs of their great grief were everywhere visible. He talked with their chiefs and with several warriors, and but one sentiment seemed to pervade them all—sorrow for their loss in their late engagement with the Sioux, and a determination for revenge.

Mr. Meyer had an interesting interview with one of the chiefs, whose Indian name is Tirra Cawa La Sharro. He said the Pawnees had made up their minds to fight the Sioux, and nobody, not even the Government, should stop them. He said that his people mourned more because the Sioux had killed their wives and children than they would if a like number of warriors had been slain; that the Sioux had only killed twenty-two men, but that they scalped women who were non-combatants and defenseless. He said that they made a great fire of buffalo which they had captured from the Pawnees, and then threw their babies upon it and burned them alive.

Mr. Meyer saw two squaws who had been scalped by the Sioux. One was the wife of Sky Chief, who was killed. They were lying on the ground in great distress, and it was believed that they will not live more than another day. While the Chief was talking, wails of distress could be heard in every part of the camp. The Chief said the Pawnees were gathering their friends, and that they would mourn together until the full moon, then they would go and fight the Sioux. He said that the Otoes, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Poncas, and Yanktonese were their friends, and that altogether they could muster a force of between 1,600 and 2,000 men. On his way back, Mr. Meyer met fifty Otoe men going to the Pawnee camp. They brought with them a number of horses, which they designed as a present to the Pawnees. He did not count them, but thinks there were at least 100.

Mr. Williams, a white man who lives with the Pawnees, and acts as assistant to their "farmer," was with them on the hunt. He told the Chief who talked with Mr. Meyer that the Sioux were in the vicinity on the day of the attack, but the Indians would not believe him. They said, "The white man lies. He sees buffalo, and he wants the Indian to get away so that he can kill them for himself."

Williams, accustomed to Indians, was not afraid of them, and, although he wished to keep the Pawnees and Sioux separated, he did not appreciate the danger that would result from their coming together. Accordingly, he was quietly skinning a buffalo when the Sioux came up, and he did not quit his occupation nor attempt to leave. They told him to go away, but he would not. The Sioux warriors then captured him, stripped off all his clothing, and he walked back to the Pawnee reservation without a rag to cover his nakedness, except a blanket which some friendly Indian gave him on the way. The Sioux seemed to bear him no ill-will, for they might easily have killed him when their blood was up in their fight with the Pawnees.

The Pawnees are enraged at the incompetency of Sky Chief, the leader who led them into the conflict with the Sioux. The fact that he lost his life fighting on their side does not seem to mollify their anger. They say that he led them into an ambush in which the Sioux had great advantage of the ground, and could pitch into them from two sides at once.

The Pawnees, like all great tribes, are divided into bands. They have seventeen Chiefs. Peter La Sharro, the head Chief, is a brother to the man who figures in the above interview. He has been in favor of complying with the wishes of the Government, and had selected delegates to go to a conference that was to make peace with the Sioux. This he had assented to, notwithstanding the Sioux had often stolen their horses, but now that they had killed his women and babies, he would have no more big talk with them.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 23 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7:00 a. m.	77	1:00 p. m.	103
7:30 a. m.	78	1:30 p. m.	104
8:00 a. m.	79	2:00 p. m.	101
8:30 a. m.	82	2:30 p. m.	99
9:00 a. m.	85	3:00 p. m.	98
9:30 a. m.	89	3:30 p. m.	95
10:00 a. m.	92	4:00 p. m.	92
10:30 a. m.	95	4:30 p. m.	91
11:00 a. m.	98	5:00 p. m.	91
11:30 a. m.	100	5:30 p. m.	91
12:00	101	6:00 p. m.	90
12:30 p. m.	103		

In the sun at 12 the thermometer stood at 112 above zero—the warmest day of the season.

Eight Cents.

A dry goods dealer in Waterford, Erie County, recently brought suit to recover a debt of eight cents. A man living in the town had previously given warning to the storekeepers not to sell his family any goods except for cash. The man's wife, however, obtained a spool of cotton on credit, and when the bill, amounting to eight cents, was sent in, the husband refused to pay. Suit was brought to recover the debt, and the plaintiff got a verdict in his favor.

MARRIAGES.

FREEMAN—HOUSTON—In this city, 19th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. Samuel M. Freeman and Miss Emma C. Houston.

DEATHS.

BROCK—In this city, Aug. 20, Isaac J. Brock, aged 35 years.

Funeral at 1 p. m., Thursday, from the residence of the parents, 314 State-st., to Rosehill Cemetery.

New York papers please copy.

OTIS—In this city, at 487 West Madison street, Aug. 19, Ellen M., wife of A. Lyman Otis, formerly of Normal, Ill.

The remains were taken to Graceland Cemetery for interment.

PORTER—On the morning of the 19th, at the residence of her husband, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Julia Holmes, wife of Charles R. Porter, aged 38.

LONG—William Butters Long, youngest son of Dan and Ellen Long.

Funeral from the residence, 305 Church-st., at 11 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 21, by carriages to Calvary.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

FIRST

Great Auction Sale

AT

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

400

RESIDENCE LOTS

To be Sold in Lots, or by the Block, to Suit Purchasers,

On Thursday, Aug. 21,

At 2 1-2 o'clock p. m., on the Ground.

Being Bellamy's Subdivision on Halsted-st., north of Vincennes-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth-sts., and fronting on Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts., and is splendid, high ground, with perfect drainage. South Englewood is destined to be one of Chicago's finest suburbs. It is situated on the Vincennes Ridge, 16 feet above the level of Chicago, directly south of the city, Halsted-st. passing through it. The boulevard, which is 200 feet in width, connects with the South Parks. The depot is said to be the finest on the entire road. The streets are all graded, sidewalks laid, and a large number of shade trees set out. There is a good school house, and some fine residences are already occupied. Stock to the amount of $15,000 has been subscribed for a hotel and a church, and several stores will also be built. Parties owning adjoining property are bound by contract to erect twenty buildings a year for three years. About twenty buildings are in course of erection, six of which are brick with handsome stone fronts. This is the only point at which Halsted-st. and Vincennes-av. are accessible by railroad. Vincennes-av. and Halsted-st. are in perfect condition, thus affording elegant drives to the parks and city. The railroad facilities are good, thirteen daily trains stopping at the depot, which is within 300 feet of this property. Commutation fare, 8 cents each way. A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m. on day of sale, and return at 5 p. m. Free tickets and plats will be furnished by A. & A. D. BELLAMY, Room 5, Nos. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st., or of ELISON & FOSTER, 87 Market-st., or at the train.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent at time of sale; 15 per cent in 30 days; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished with each lot. A mammoth pavilion will be erected on the ground for the convenience of those attending the sale.

A special free train will leave the Rock Island depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., on day of sale, stopping at Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-second-sts., and Rock Island Car-Shops, and return at 5 p. m.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.,

Auctioneers, N. W. cor. Ninth and D sts., Washington, D. C.

Valuable Suburban Property

AT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

We will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, [illegible] day of August next, on the premises, at 5 o'clock p. m., that valuable Property, containing 65 acres, on Rock Creek, adjoining Kalorama on the west, Georgetown on the south, and overlooking Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington City, and the Potomac River. It can be laid off advantageously in building lots, or for a cemetery or national park, and possesses some of the finest views in the District. The passage of the P street cars renders it accessible, and brings it in close contiguity to P street circle, at present the most improving part of Washington. This property has on it a large mansion, containing 18 rooms, all modern improvements and conveniences; grounds well laid out, with choice fruits, flowers, evergreens, &c., and having smoke-house, ice-house, carriage-house, stabling, &c., makes it in every respect a first-class residence. There is a large merchant-mill, in good order, with the best and most improved machinery, and a capacity of [illegible] barrels flour per day, with the whole water power of Rock Creek. There is also a valuable stone quarry, which has been, and can again be, worked to advantage. This entire property is well worthy the attention of speculators.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

For further information inquire of EVAN LYONS, 38 Water-st., Georgetown.

DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

Regular South Side Saturday's Sale of

Household Furniture.

30 Parlor Suits, 30 Walnut Bureaus, 40 Black Walnut Bedsteads, 75 W. S. Bureaus, 100 Second-hand Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Parlor & Office Desks, Lounges, Carpets, [illegible] 10,000 fine Cigars, Parlor Organs, 15 Cracker [illegible]

At 12 o'clock—Open and Top Buggies, Single and Double Harness.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.